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The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
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BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 6 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1923. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
[illegible]	KASHGAR*	8,849
[illegible]	MANTUA	10,902
[illegible]	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
[illegible]	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
[illegible]	KHYBER	9,014
[illegible]	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
[illegible]	DEVANHA	8,092
[illegible]	CHINA	7,952
[illegible]	MOREA*	10,911
[illegible]	MANTUA	10,902
[illegible]	MALWA	10,941
7th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
[illegible]	NARKUNDA†	16,227
[illegible]	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
[illegible]	PLASSY	7,393
[illegible]	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
[illegible]	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
18th January	WARFIELD	6,060
2nd February	GAMARIA *	5,255
[illegible]	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
[illegible]	DOMALA	8,441
[illegible]	MATIANA	8,900
4th April	MULBERA	9,100
[illegible]	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd May	DUMANA	8,600
[illegible]	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
12th Jan.	MOREA	
23rd ,,	SICILIA	
9th Feb.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,,	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar.	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
20th ,,	SICILIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
25th ,,	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
8th January	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	TAROBA	East & S. Africa.
11th ,,	BARJORA	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
12th ,,	VASNA	Busra viaKarachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1238.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5401	29 Dec.	10 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	2 Jan.	12 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4822	9 Jan.	15 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujiawa	5892	13 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4363. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,32,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostok
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. M. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD and SILVER imported.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

W. T. JONES.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... 25,80,130.
Reserved Fund 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	(Sind)	Okara
Bombay	Jullundur	(Dessste Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Goira	Ludhiana	
Hapur	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ... Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Rs. 4,674

Our PRUDENTIAL Deposit Account has become very popular. We receive Deposits daily. Our clients are to be met all over India and even in Mespot & Africa.

Pay Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 monthly for 252 months and after 21 years draw
Rs. 2,337,
Rs. 4,674
AND
Rs. 23,370
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Rs.10 a Month paid regularly will bring Rs. 4,674 at the end of 252 months

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SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director. Girgaum Branch
Dr. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI M.A Ph. D., Managing Director

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 287.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,58,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

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J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.
S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA.

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The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

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Manager,
Bombay Branch.
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.
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OF
"NERVINUS"
(REGISTERED)

All the powers of vigorous youth—the joy of living every hour of one's life in perfect enjoyment is imparted by partaking of this amazing "Elixir of life." If you have that terrible run-down feeling, when the ordinary every day duties are a bore instead of a pleasure, when nervous irritation and hopelessness supersedes cheerfulness, the brain refuses to perform its proper function and your friends and dear ones turn from your ones congenial companionship. You need a course of the Rejuvenator.

"NERVINUS" WITH GOLD

Complete treatment with an external application will be forwarded by V. P. P. at Rs, 7 (postage extra)

Says Dr. N. C. Dutt. Sanitary Inspector, Cossipur Circle :—Nervinus produced marvellous effects. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, Jamtara :—I can assure you that some of the worst cases have responded to its action like a charm. P. G. Lobo. Esq., Camp. Belgaum :—I had put on 12 lbs. of flesh during 2 months of your treament. Mr. Maung Pye, Head Clerk to L. K. Mitter, Esq., Advocate Mandalay :— Proved a downright benefit in many diseases.

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[ESTABLISHED 1887.

SPLENDID STOCKS OF TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, BAGS (K T.) BOOTS AND SHOES Etc.

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MEDALS IN EXHIBITIONS.

Special Reductions in Prices.

Supervised by a London Medalist

Slippers Rs. 3-1 to Rs. 5
Shoes Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 11-8
Boots Rs. 14 to Rs. 12
Boy's Boot Rs. 5-4
Boy' Derby Shoes Rs. 4-2

Trunks 30" to 42" Rs. 65 to Rs.85 Suit Cases 20" to 30" Rs. 45 to Rs. 70

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315, Hornby Road; opposite J. N. Petit Institute.

Agents :—The Western India Army, Boot and Equipment, Factory, Sion Bombay.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORTUNE.
DO NOT HESITATE

If you have lost money in shares, cotton, linseed, silver or Guinea transactions; if, when doing teji-business you are faced with mandi, and vice-versa if, in short, you are unsuccessful in business in spite of consulting everybody,—you will do well to come to us. With the help of Astrology and Ramal Shastra, and by our long experience and occult power, We forecast, correct to a pie, the fluctuations in the various markets—Cotton, linseed, gold, silver, guinea, opium, castor-oil seeds, rice, wheat, sugar, colour, yarn, and Chinese and Japanese bills of exchange. By consulting us before doing any business or after losing money, many people have made a fortune—we have ample materials to prove this. We also prepare first-rate and reliable horoscopes, prashnotri etc., and give a most accurate forecast of your future life. We give you detailed and surprisingly accurate forecast on the most moderate terms. In evidence of our marvellous proficiency, we have received numerous, certificates, a few of which are given below; and we invite you to inspect the rest. Convince yourself by giving us a trial. Special accommodation is reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If you are not still convinced by these call on us and read our further numerous certificates to satisfy your self.

JOTISHI KRISHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA,

Opposite ANANT SHIVAJEE DESAI, Cap-Merchant, 1st Floor.
MOTI BAZAAR, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1922.
2. To sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm Donation.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd January to 17th January, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December, 1922.
C15343

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1923, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the Resolutions mentioned in the notice dated 5th January, 1923, and posted to the Shareholders will be submitted to the meeting for being considered and passed.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1923.
Agents.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dongall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.
For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi
Bombay No. 3

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road, Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.
These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.
For further particulars, see printed Notices.
D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.
Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 5-1-1923.
C15330

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.
(As amended up to the 31st December, 1919.)

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the above-said Act, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the day of February, 1923, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Warden Road, between Pedder Road and the Junction of Hornby Villard Road and Tardeo Road.
A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.
Dated this fourth day of January, 1923.
H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
C15338

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the Preference shares and Rs. 15 per share on the Ordinary shares (both free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd December, 1922, to whom dividend receipts will be posted. CHANGE OF ADDRESS, if any, should be notified at once.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd December, 1922, to 6th January, 1923, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
DEVJI DAMODAR,
Secretary.
C15320

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, 9, 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, when the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of December, 1922, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—
"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the word 'twelve' after the words 'shall not be less than' and inserting instead 'six' after the said words and by deleting the word 'twenty' after the words 'or more than' and inserting instead 'twelve' after the said words and the amended Article should read 'Until otherwise determined by a general meeting the number of the Directors shall not be less than six or more than twelve'."
By Order of the Board,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
7, 9, 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Dated 2nd January, 1923.
C15339

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—
113. From Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For approving and adopting the report of the Drainage Committee of the Corporation regarding the drainage and sewerage schemes for the City of Bombay.
114. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For referring the expenditure side of the Budget Estimates for the year 1923-24 to the Retrenchment Committee of the Corporation.
115. From Mr. H. G. Cocke—For obtaining a report regarding the revision of the values of the lands and buildings of the Mills in the City on which the percentages are calculated for fixing their rateable values and as to whether such percentages should not be increased.
116. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For amending Rule 15 of the Procedure Rules of the Corporation so as to admit of debates in the Corporation being conducted in English, Gujerati, Marathi, Urdu or Hindi.
By Order of the President,
A. A. MOLVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th January 1923.
C15342

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Messrs. R. B. BOMAN-BEHRAM and J. B. BOMAN-BEHRAM have retired from the firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., as from the 1st day of January, 1923.
C15292

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Kandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No 748.
C15190

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCHES.
STEEL BARGES.

WE have for sale on behalf of the Disposals Board.
Eighteen 50 foot STEAM LAUNCHES.
Fifteen 150 Foot STEEL BARGES.
One 151 foot STEEL OIL BARGES.
These crafts are lying in Bombay Harbour and will be sold as they lie. They can be inspected on application to the undersigned and no reasonable offer will be refused.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
C15148

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1923, for the purchase of old Iron and Steel Girders lying at different stations on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. M. G. System.
A list giving a brief description of the Girders and where they are lying, and conditions of tenders, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.
The Girders can be inspected at site on application to the Executive Engineer of the District.
G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rv., Mahalaxmi, Bombay.
C15180

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 5th January, 1923.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1923. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. two only.
Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.
The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole of part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.
The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.
All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Storekeeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.
K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
C15340

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
25 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 2409.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of about 3,422 lbs. Dhoties advertised to take place on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at Amalner, is CANCELLED.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 7TH JANUARY 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th day of January 1923 at 2-30 p.m. at Davar Hall, on Warden Road, Walkeshwar by order of the concerned very valuable made to order, artistic household furniture etc. lately in use of a Raja comprising large dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome hall cabinets, rich carpets, writing tables, hatstands, wooden bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes presses, mirror wall brackets, fancy door curtains, folding screens, chinz matting, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS, AND LUBRICATING OIL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 9,500 DRUMS LUBRICATING MOTOR AND MACHINE OIL.
On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in the compound of Pudumji Paper Mills near Red Chimney, Lamington Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned to close partnership account.
About 9,500 drums Lubricating Motor and Machine Oil in 4 and 5 gallon drums in suitable lots.
The goods are on view.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 37 CASES OF SPANISH BRANDY, OPERTO, MADIRA, SHERRY, MOSCATEL, ETC., ETC.
By the order of the office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 121, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
37 cases of Spanish Brandy, Oporto Madira, Sherry, Moscatel, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ACME SHEARS, LOCKS, CUTLERY ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned.
25 Barrels Chestnuts.
2 cases toilet papers.
3 cases Acme shears Nos. 6, 7 and 8
5 cases Locks (Miller Lock Co.)
1 case cutlery.
By order of the concerned.
(150lbs.) brass chair nails No. 30

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Clement Beyard motor car Landaulette Body 7-seater, 4-cylinder, 10-15 H.P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

(High Court).

(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).

(Suit No. 5493 of 1922).

Chunilal Lallubhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

2,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos" now lying in Wadi Bander Bonded Warehouse, being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court dated 22nd December 1922 and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

(High Court).

(Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction).

Suit No. 5702 of 1922).

Ramjee Ladhabhai vs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., the Defendants in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at the shop of Messrs. Veljee Damjee, Khand Bazaar.

1,500 bags of Mauritius crystal sugar mark S.M.C. ex s s "Eugene Grosos," now lying in Wadi Bunder Bonded Warehouse being the subject matter of the suit under the consent order of the Court, dated 22nd December 1922, and without prejudice to the contentions of either party to the suit.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The sale will take place in the morning at 10-30 a.m.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Nepeansea Road, next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture by Roberts & others, rich glass crockery and plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dump waiters, rich carpets, chester field sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, an iron frame, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose & Co. single & double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hat stand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, one steel surgery show case by Powell & Co., ice box aluminum utensils etc etc. The property of C. Judge Esqr. and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view

AUCTION SALE OF THE TYPE-FOUNDRY PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY, THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH THE INDU PRAKASH AND THE SAYAJI VIJAYA AND ALL THE BELONGINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), AT GIRGAUM (THAKURDWAR).

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), the type-foundry printing and other machinery, the right to publish the Indu Prakash and the Sayaji Vijaya and other belongings of the said National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), will be put for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises at the Shanker Seth's Wadi at Girgaum (Thakurdwar) on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at the Apollo Street, Fort, or to the said Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD KNOWN AS "RASHID BUILDING."

By order of the Mortgagees Bai Chagbai, widow of the late Rashid Mahomed, Ismail Piredina and Ahmed Abdulla, the Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rashid Mahomed, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Sonabai Bapubai Velinker in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to them under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of December, 1921, and made between the said Bai Sonabai Bapubai Velinker of the one part and the said Bai Chagbai, Ismail Piredina and Ahmed Abdulla of the other part.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, 22nd January, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land partly of perpetual Fazandari tenure and partly of the quit and ground rent tenure (the present Fazandar of the Fazandari portion thereof are the trustees of the confraternity of St. Francis of Assisi attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance, Bombay), together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Charni Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 312.12 square yards or thereabouts, whereof the portion which is of the quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, New No. A3/9642, Old Survey Nos. 341 and New Survey No. 2C/7384 and the whole of which said land and hereditaments are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1893 (1D) and Street No. 1 (D) and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Dinshaw Cawasji Pundole, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji and Cawasha Sorabji Powvala and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which premises are known by the name of "Rashid Building."

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4627.

AUCTION SALE OF 351 TEAKWOOD BEAMS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the party concerned, sell by public auction on Saturday the 6th January 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the compound of Sheth Gokaldas Devji near Kennedy Bridge:—

351, Teakwood Beams measuring Bulsari Guj abt. 10½ to 4½

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, PRINCES AND INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "KUNJ NIVAS" AT THE JUNCTION OF HARKNESS ROAD AND DUNGARSEY ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Sheth Chhaganlal Hiralal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Madhavdas Goculdas Kapadia, pursuant to the power of sale reserved by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of February 1921 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Sunday the 7th January, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and the bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at the junction of Harkness Road and Dungarsey Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,616.25 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New Nos. 2716 and 2D/2718, Old Survey Nos. 21-21-S-A/22 A/24 23 and 24 and New Survey Nos. 1/7240, 2/7240 8§7255 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Doongarsey Road on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Kalianji Kirparam and partly by the property of Mulji Haridas on or towards the South by the property of Vazir Haji and on or towards the North by the Harkness Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3158, 3159, 3160 and Street Nos. 6-8-10-14-22-23 and 24 and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN CARBON PAPERS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will by order of the office concerned, sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 6th January 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

140 boxes American Carbon Papers including 45 boxes of Rainbow, 40 boxes of Armour and 55 boxes of solid Gold brands.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BANKS, SHROFFS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 SAFES OF BEST GERMAN MAKE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the office concerned, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 10A, Hira Baug near the corner of Kande Wadi, C. P. Tank Road.

A fresh consignment of 11 Strong Safes of best German Make, each of abt. 24 to 36 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance within three days of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th January 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 9, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort. Bombay.

Telephone No. 5152.

Auction sale of a large and choiced consignment of coloured and white Italian Marble figures, Pillars, Vases and Fountains made by Master Hand Artists of Italy.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th January 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane, near Hammum Street, Fort by order of the concerned a choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as "Golden Wedding" "Mama." Egyptian Gild "Crucifixion of Christ" etc. Also large size standing Hall Lamp, Handsome figures with electric lights, full size Lion and Tiger models. Busts, Pillars Inkstands and various ornaments. Very rich full size vases with Pedestals very rare large size Marble Fountains of Exquisite Taste and Beauty.

Catalogues are printed and the property is open to view.

Special attention of Lovers of Art is cordially invited to the above consignment.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th January 1923.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction : MADAN THEATRES LTD
TO-Night at 9-30 P. M.
BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.
Presents
EDDIE GARR'S NEW MUSICAL COMPANY
"SMILESTONES"
FOURTH COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Booking at Rose & Co, up to 1 p.m
After 3 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45 p. m.
MADAME PETROVA
IN
"THE LIGHT WITHIN"
Death to her husband or her lover—her child, or the children of other mothers? This is the choice offered to Mme. PETROVA. Her answer is magnificent.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY & TO-MOROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
A Romantic Farce Frolic
Featuring
BRYANT WASHBURN
IN
"THE ROAD TO LONDON."
It was a merry chase.
From auto train, from cart to canoe, from inn to hotel, from railroad to steamboat.
Each road a surprise, each change an adventure, each turn a smile.
Yes, "the ROAD to LONDON" is the Road to Laughter.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
AN ATTRACTION FOR THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON
PAUL CAPELLANI
of the Mysteries of Paris Fame
IN
A GAMBLER'S LIFE
A gripping, forceful story of misguided man who found ultimate happiness within his own home.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the day
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
DULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK !
A splendid society drama, with the usual WEST-END STAMP ON IT !!
A UNIVERSAL GEM !
"THE MARRIED FLAPPER"
A high speed screen play.
When poverty knocks at the door, love doesn't always fly out of the window. It sometimes remains to fight. That is what happens in
Starring the fascinating
MARIE PREVOST
In the story of an ultra-modern girl who proves to the world that a flapper's heart can be as true as that of any woman.
If untold wealth, a palatial summer home, a place in smartest society, and a handsome young husband could not make a girl happy, just what could ?
Are flappers always mercenary ?
"THE MARRIED FLAPPER"
When her Bill broke his arm Pam didn't sit back and bemoan the fact that he could not drive in the auto classic that did fair to recoup their fortunes. She grabbed the wheel and flashed by the checkered flag a winner, into a life of uncheckered happiness.
2-Reel Century Comedy—"Off his Beat."
Featuring Harry Sweet and the International News in the Programme.
Five Shows To-day at : 3-30 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will stage Their New Novel play
SATWA SAPHALYA
at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
on
Saturday 6th Jan. 1923 afternoon at 2-45 P.M
Monday 8th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 P. M.
Thursday 11th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 P. M.
Saturday 13th Jan. 1923 afternoon at 2-45 P. M.
Complimentary tickets not allowed for this new play.
Book your seats immediately at Madhavashram Girgoon.
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Manager, Bombay Season.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
Elphinstone Theatre, GRANT ROAD.
Saturday 6th Jan. 1923 8-0 (Night)
VIDAHARANA
Sunday 7th Jan. 1923. 2-30 (Noon)
MUKANAYAK

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LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
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GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
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Saturday 6th Jany. 1923 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T
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This model, prepared by Mr. V.V. Wagh, for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.
Mr. S.B. Tilak, one of the Lokamanya's sons, writes:—
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" Sales of East Indian		300
" Import		—
AMERICAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid. American Spot		15·20
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		17·05
New York, 11 a.m.		—
As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	26.49
	May.	26 54
	July	26·33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	26·19
	July	25·93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day	Prev.
Jan.	14·66	+ 10
Feb.	—	—
mch.	14·53	+ 11
April	—	—
May	14·36	+ 11
June	—	—
July	14·16	+ 11
Aug	—	—
Sep	—	—
Oct.	—	—
Nov	—	—
Dec.	—	—

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

Months	To-day's prices
January	14·56—23
February	14 40—24
March	14 42—23
April	14 32—22
May	14 20—22
June	14.18— 2
July	14.05—24
August	13 80—21
September	13 50—18
Oct.	13·21—16
Nov.	13·06—16
December	12·96—17

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	16 80—20
Feb.	16·28—22
March	16 95—28
April	17·02—27
May	17·40—30
June	17.48—32
July	17,23— 0
Aug.	17,35—28
Sept.	17·45—20
Oct.	17·50—20
Nov.	17·55—20
Dec.	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

A. G. Sungal	Good	8·30
" "	Fully Good	8·80
" "	Fine	9·20
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10·45
" "	Fully Good	10·85
" "	Fine	11·23
A. G. Broach,	Good	12·20
" "	Fully Good	12·60
" "	Fine	13 00
" Semas	Good	8·30
" "	Fully Good	8·70
" "	Fine	9·10

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		27,000
" Exports to Great Britain		3,000
" " to Continent		7,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	26.58+ 23
" " "	March	25·72+ 17
" " "	May	25.83+ 22
" " "	July	25 62+ 17
Spot Cotton at New York		26 80+ 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		26·50 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans	March	26·44+ 20
" " "	May	26 40+ 23
Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 7/16
Mocha Silk		—
Silver Commercial U. S. Mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 4th.

		To-days Prices.
Futures at New York.	Jan.	26·33—25
	Mar.	26·48—24
	May	26· 0—23
	July	26·31—31

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.

Futures Del. M.U.G.O.S Liverpool.	Jan.	14·57+ 1
	Mar	14·43+ 1
	May	14·27+ 2
	July	14·07+ 2

London, Jan. 4th.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3 16 Steady.
Bar Gold 24·8·10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1 4 Steady.

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MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Jan. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs Jan.-Feb. Paid	46 9
Barretta Russo—31/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	46 0
Australian Feb.-Mar. Sellers	52
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	31
Wheat Choice white Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	51
" Red Karachi 480 lbs C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50/6

Tone :—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/8
Hongkong	117
National	43 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	57

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton Real Bold Dec.-Jan.	—
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec. Paid Firmer	—
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Sellers Paid Dull	£ 16 1/8
LINSEED Bombay per ton Firm tending Dearer	—
Tone of Linseed :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 8 3 4
OOMRA RAPESEED:—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 16 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 1/4
Copper Brassier	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 15/16
Hard Spelter	29
Corrugated Sheets	17 5 16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 86 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 3-8+3 8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1 2+1-8
Gunsch 3 1/2 %	55 3/4+1/8
Bupee Paper 3 1/2%	35
India Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	63 1/4
Govt. Securities 5%	55 1/4
Indian Loan 7 %	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb. Mar.	13 1/-
Plaintation First Lasex Crepe Jan	14 7/8
Spot Coast Ceylon to Bombay	14/6

Tone—Quieter.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Bombay Brown Sugar 16/18 C.&F. Calcutta Jan. Nominal Value	19
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan Mar Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan, Sellers	20/8 1/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan Sellers	20/8 1/4
Cuban Sugar Jan. Sellers	17-9

Tone—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London Jan 3rd.

Rentes 3 pes cent	59
Bank Rate	31 3, 8
3 months bills	30 3/4

Closing banks bought and sold, Quiet.

Discount rate of exchange Bank	8

8 per cent. since 17th July 1922.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
7 day market loans	2 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Jan. 5, 1923.

To-day Reuter reported 25 points lower in New York futures while Liverpool is reported only 1 point higher. New York market declined on unfavourable political outlook. Apart from possibility of disturbed political situation we look for higher prices though there may be temporary setbacks. The statistical position of our market is undoubtedly strong and justifies higher prices. On the other hand the demand for piece-goods and yarn is at the moment poor whilst there is a rumour current that mills here may have to lessen their working hours; both these factors are at present holding prices in check. We are inclined to ignore that side of picture with such time as it becomes an accomplished fact, and are, therefore in favour of making purchases whenever the market is week.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. Broach April/May at Rs. 480½ easier. At the commencement an Indore operator and Japanese Houses were buyers which raised the values to Rs. 483½. The market remained steady at this price and finally closed at Rs. 483. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 452½ and closed at Rs. 481½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr/January opened at Rs. 423 and on buying by some offices and a Japan House the prices advanced to Rs. 433 the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 432. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 423½ and went up to Rs. 427 on buying by Commission Houses the rate being Rs. 426 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr/January was Rs. 349½ while March Rs. 350 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with enquiry for nice fine Khandesh and Berar descriptions. About 5000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as follows—

Fine M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No., 1: 400 Bales.

F. G. M. G. Bengal 100 Bales.

Uptodate 200 bales Berar bales Central Provinces No. 1 and 800 Bales. F. G. M. G. Bengal are tendered.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 4th inst.

"Political situation checking market. Improved spot demand. Manchester reports read better. New York market eased on selling by Wall St. and South on unfavourable advices from Conference."

LOCAL MARKET.

Jan. 4.

On receipt of higher advices from New York, combined with an improvement in Japanese yarns, our market opened Rs. 4/8 higher with Broach at Rs. 482/8, and March Oomra at Rs. 423. At the opening on buying by a Japanese house Broach advanced to Rs. 484, but declined to Rs. 482 on selling by Marwari jobbers; around this level the market remained steady for the greater part of the session, but recovered just before the close on buying by Bull operators and closed firm as under:—

Broach Rs. 485/8, Jan. Oomra Rs. 433, March Oomra Rs. 427, Bengal Jan Rs. 352, Bengal March Rs. 352.

There was good demand for ready cotton.

In the forward market at Colaba Broach opened at Rs. 456, and March Oomra at Rs. 427. Offices were small buyers of March Oomra, while Marwari jobbers sold Broach. The market closed steady as under:—

Broach Rs. 485/8, Jan Oomra Rs. 433, Mar. Oomra Rs. 428, Jan. Bengal Rs. 351. Mar. Bengal Rs. 351.

FOREIGN MARKET.

During the week under review the Home markets show some slight decline both in Liverpool and New York. In the beginning the market declined on long liquidation. On the 30th ultimo and 1st inst the markets were closed for New Year holidays. On the 2nd inst. the New York market again opened easier on account of heavy long liquidation. Later the prices improved on better reports from Manchester and short covering. The undertone of the market is strong with an upward tendency. Our opinion of the market is still bullish and we think that the question of supply and demand will force the market to advance unless checked by unfavourable outside political developments. We still advise buying on any good break.

The statistical position of our market is also strong and we are strongly of the opinion that we shall see higher prices here also. The situation in Japan as also in China has considerably improved so that it is reasonable to look for a continuance of the demand which has recently sprung up. Under the circumstances we see no reason for a decline and would recommend our friends to take advantage of weak moments in order to make purchases.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

		Last week.	This week.
Liverpool	January	14.69	14.57—12
Liverpool	March	14.54	14.43—11
Liverpool	May	14.36	14.27—9
Liverpool	July	14.15	14.07—8
New York	January	26.47	26.33—14
New York	March	26.68	26.48—20
New York	May	26.69	26.60—9
New York	July	26.41	26.31—10

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 29th ultimo at Rs. 479½ and improved to Rs. 481 on account of buying by Japanese Houses. On the 30th ultimo the market opened barely steady at Rs. 477 but buying by same Japan Houses caused a sharp advance and the prices improved to Rs. 486. The Bazar was kept closed for New Year Holiday. It opened on the 2nd inst. at Rs. 486½ and on buying by some commission Houses the values improved to Rs. 489½. From his level the market gradually declined to Rs. 477½ on general profit taking and selling by Japanese Houses and Marwari jobbers. On the 4th inst. on receipt of better advices from Home the market touched Rs. 484 and after sharp fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 486. Fine M. G. Oomra opened on the 29th ultimo at Rs. 422½ for Decr/January and steadily went up till Rs. 437 on buying by same offices and Japanese Houses on the 2nd instant. In accordance with lower advices reported from Home on the 3rd inst. the values declined to Rs. 427½ and after sharp fluctuation closed at Rs. 433 on the 4th inst. While Oomra March opened on 29th ulto. at Rs. 419½. Some offices and a Japan House were buyers and values improved to Rs. 431 on the 2nd inst. On selling by another Japan House the market declined to Rs. 419 and after fluctuating between Rs. 420 and Rs. 427 closed on the 4th instant at Rs. 428. F. G. M. G Bengal Decr/January opened on the 29th ulto. at Rs. 341 and closed on the 4th instant at Rs. 352, the highest being Rs. 355 andt the lowest Rs. 341. While Bengal March opened on the 29th ulto. at Rs. 342 and closed on the 2nd inst. at Rs. 352 the highest being Rs. 356 and the lowest Rs. 342.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (S. F. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	Apl./May.		48 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		349
F. G. Bengal	March		350
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		430
Fine Oomra	March.		424

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 5th.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	482
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	350
Fully " "	March	350
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan	432
Fine Oomra	March	426

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 5th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G Bengal and Sind Punjab	382	367	347	332
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	459	444	429	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	494	479	464	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	479	464	449	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 3rd Jane 1922.

Cotton	32,227	Bales
Wheat	4,710	Owts.
Linseed	5,732	"
Rape, etc.	741	"
Gingellyseed	6,076	"
Poppyseed	89	"
Groundnuts	8,362	"
Castorseed	2,157	"
Rice	41.213	"
Myrabolams	2,021	"
Re-tonnage	17,563	"
Mowrasseed	174	"
Gram	4,040	"
Jowar	529	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	"	"
Bajra	1,186	"
Coal	8,569	Tons.

3 day's total.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	Bombay, Jan. 5th. Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1921-22. Bs.
Receipts for the week ending 4th January 1922	1,45,541	1,39,911
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 4th Jan. 1923	7,99,823	10,49,142
Shipments for the week ending 4th Jan. 1923, Europe	25,558	—
China, Japan and Coast Ports	61,716	—
Total	87,274	—
Afloat in Harbour Europe	42,720	—
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4.203	—
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 4th Jan. 1923 Europe	2,29,586	2,24,733
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,14,577	5,89,311
Total	6,44,163	8,14,049

Total Exports by the Mail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 4th Jan. 1923 .. 41,923 Bales

Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters dealers and mills in Bombay on 4th Jan. 1923 .. .. 6.81,518 "

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 5th Jan. 1923.

Description.	Spot prices	4-1-2	28-12-22.
Bengals F. G.	.. ..	347	347
S/Punjab F. G.	.. ..	347	347
Oomras Fine	.. ..	444	443
C. P. No. 1	.. ..	479	478
C. P. No. 2,	.. ..	446	453
Hedge Contracts	Futures	4-1-23.	28-12-22.
Bengal. Dec./Jany.	..	250	341
March	..	322	344
Broach April/May	..	485	478
Oomra F. Dec/Jany.	..	432	428
March	..	427	423

Receipts for the week ending 4th January 1 23 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923.	Bales. 1922.
Bengals	21248	2-738
Oomras	1166 2	110882
Dholleras	6685	3368
Broach	99	93
Southerns	813	572
Persians	..	74
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	8	..
Other sorts	..	184
Total	1.5541	139911

Exports for the week ending 4th January 1923.

	Bales.
Europe	2518
China	700
Japan	60709
Coast Ports	300
Total. ..	87274
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	42720
" China, Japan & Coast Ports	4203
Total ..	46924

Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 4th Jan 1923 and correponding period in last 4 years.

1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
789823 ..	1049242	575735	722333	5 2021

Exports from 1st September 1922 to 4th January 1922 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19
Europe	229886	224738	237500	208424	5 396
China	13454	60945	34198	26240	227
Japan	390584	521560	116807	386435	100151
Coast Ports	10541	6596	3849	4805	12 2
Total ..	6441 3	814049	392854	6 5901	1009.6

	Bales.
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1922, to 4th January 1923	41,923
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 4th January 1923.	6,81,518

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 26-5-6.
Bars Gold forward, 26-4-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, 25-7-3.
Bars Silver ready, 83-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 82-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 81-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/32.
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 5/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Uncertain.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 424.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 454.
Bank's buying D. D. 444.
On Japan.—
Bank's sellings T. T. Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 153.
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. 175.
On Shanghai.—
Bank's selling D. D. 241.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. 177.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. 325.
London Gold ready, sh. 88-10.
London Silver ready, d. 32-4.
London Silver forward, d. 31-4.
Tone of silver—Quiet—India bought, steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Cross rate, $ 4.64-9/16.
French Exchange, Frcs. 64-90.
Swiss Exchange, 24-50.
Belgium Exchange, 70-10.
Italian Exchange, Liras, 90-40.
German Exchange, Mrks. 37000.
Prague Exchange, Krons. 151

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57/12
5 per cent War Loan, 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67/8.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange of the 4th instant:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 85, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/10 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, By-Cotton 840, By-Dyeing 1325, Bradbury 830, Century 605, Cent. India 3115, Colaba Land 1780 Coorla 175, Crescent 372/8, Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphinston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 1045, Gokak 175, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 535, Kasturchand 470, Khatao 300, Kohinoor 1740, Madhavrao Scd. 155, Mathuradas 600, Meyer Sassoon 220, New Great 572/8, New City 495, Pabani 555, Pearls 800, Phoenix 752/8, Shapurji 207/8 Simplex 467/8, Standard 1900, Swan 890, Swadeshi 3090, Tata Mill 855, and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 355, B. Burma 422/8, B. Burma N. 1. 125, Bt. Burma pet. 6/10, B. Tramway 100, B. Steam 140, Bundi Cement 23, Ind. Cement 180, Katni Ord 190, Katni Defd. 900, New India 17/8, Tata Iron Ord. 50, Tata Iron Defd. 142/8, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 32/8 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

MONEY.

Conditions of the money market continued firm during the week under review with money in good demand. Call money was placed at about 5½ per cent. and the short deposit rate for three and six months period was between 6 and 6½ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase by about Rs. 89 lacs, while the other deposits are also increased by Rs. 151 lacs. The cash balance, however, is decreased by Rs. 95 lacs as a result of increased loans and cash credits to the amount of some Rs. 361 lacs, and now stands at Rs. 15,47,85,000, the percentage being 21.42 as compared with 23.61 of last week. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 7 per cent.

As a natural consequence of the tightness in the money market, the decline in Government securities which set in a month ago has continued, 6 per cent. Bonds being placed at as low a rate as Rs. 99½ per cent. The Government of India are still offering six months' intermediate Treasury Bills at Rs. 97-11 per cent. but very little demand for these bills is evidenced.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London continued firm for near delivery owing to the present monetary conditions and business was done as high as 1 s. 4½ d. for cash; in the forward market the rates gave way during the latter part of the week. The amount of business put through in the exchange market was of an exceptionally large volume. Exporters sold heavily, while the Bullion importers bought on an even larger scale. The market was consequently easier at the close. The under-tone of the market continues to be steady.

The Government of India wil offer Council Bills on the 9th instant for Rs. 50 lacs by tender. Such a step on the part of the Government is welcomed in the present conditions ruling in the money market and it would appear wise for the Government to issue Council Bills at this juncture when exchange is above 1. s—4 d.

American exchange on London continued fairly steady round $ 4—64 9/16 throughout the week. It is a matter for congratulation that the pound sterling can now happily face the dollar. The German Mark continued round 37,000 to the pound sterling and the French franc is quoted at about 64.90; Italian Liras are quoted at 90.40.

GOLD.

Gold was steady throughout the week for near delivery owing to a continued improved demand and the shortage of stocks, while the forward rates for February moved in sympathy with the price of the metal in London, which advanced from 88s. 11d. to 89s. 3d. but closes at 88s. 10d. The highest and lowest rates for ready delivery during the week were Rs. 26/5 (Thursday) and Rs. 25/4 (Friday). The hihgest and lowest rates for February delivery were Rs. 25/7 (Thursday) and Rs. 25/3 (Wednesday). The Stock is estimated at about one lac tolas and the off-take continues on an average of about 20,000 tolas a day. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £11,40,000.

SILVER.

In the silver market conditions were easy during the early part of the week, but later, on Bears covering and an improvement in the Shanghai-London rate, our market firmed up. The delicate political situation in the Near East may also be said to have encouraged speculators to buy in both the Gold and Silver market. The Shanghai-London rate moved from 3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1¼d. and closed steady to firm at that level. China Banks operated only on a limited scale during the week both here and in London. The Stock is estimated at about 700 bars not including the silver bullion due to arrive by the incoming mail. The off-take averages about 200 bars a day. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £2,80,000.

On the re-opening of the market after the holidays a steady tone prevailed. Encouraging factors are some improved enquiry in the Yarn market as well as in the cloth Market. Mill shares generally opened with a slight improvement on the previous closing prices, but there was a tendency to weakness at the close yesterday owing to the approach of the January settlement. Budlee rates between January and February were on an average basis of only about 7 per cent.

Bombay Dyeings are quoted at about Rs. 1325, Century at Rs. 605, Central India round Rs. 3115, Colaba Land Rs. 1780, Crescents Rs 372/8, Kohinoors Rs. 1740, New Greats Rs. 572/8, Pearls Rs. 800 Shapurjis Rs. 207/8. Simplex Rs. 467/8 and Swadeshis at Rs. 3090.

In the Miscellaneous section, Tata Iron and Steel deferred shares have improved and closed steady at Rs. 142/8 mainly as the result of speculative purchases. Bombay Tramway shares continued steady round Rs. 101/4. Amongst Bank shares Imperial Banks were in demand at about Rs. 1360 with the Contributories at about Rs. 340. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 85 and the Tata Bank shares round Rs. 14/12.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jun. 5th, Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4-3 32
Bank Demand	1/4-1/16
Bill Acceptance 2 m/s	1 4 1 4
Bill Demand	420
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	175
Shanghai	241
Japan	157 1/2
Singapore	177

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 5th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Rates	Ruling Delivery
	Rs. a p	Rs a p
Wheat White Delhi 73-32	48 0 0	7 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 8 0	7 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Sangla	49 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	40 0 0	10 4 0

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from column 6).

cases brandy 16 cases drugs, 20 cases Viniger 25 cases syrup 53 cases coffee, 20 cases bacon 156 cases biscuits 69 cases cigarettes, 36 bales paper, 13 cases paper, 174 pkges gum, 20 cases gum, 400 pkges almonds, 35 cases medicines 14 cases tobacco, 29 cases champagne; 7 cases ivory, 0 cks. ivory, 21 boxes bar gold, 10 boxes gold coins, 767 boxes silver 5 sovereigns, 15 cases perfumed spirits, 37 cases current sugar, 6 cases quinine, 7 cases saude 11 cases salt, 10 cases corn flour, 5 cases mustard, 4 case ether 20 cases corks, 7 cases artificial silk yarn 10 cases drapery.

From Amsterdam—8 cases gum, 6 cases ivory.

From Bordeaux—464 cases brandy, 60 cases wine, 20 cases liquors, 10 cases essence of peppermeet.

From Paris:—30 cases brandy.

From Hamburg:—3 cases woolen goods, cases toys.

From Havre:—3 cases perfury; 5 cases meds, 16 cases books, 5 caske Ind.

From Marseilles:—27 cases cotton trissues, 75 cases champagne 12 cases brandy, 15 cases brandy, 10 cases olive oil, 16 cases drugs, 15 cases silk trissues, 20 cases velvet 11 saffron, 5 cases indigo, 36 cases books.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5.

S S Moldevia, Burleigh, Ausrtalia.
S S Gandara, Shillinglow, Rangoon.
S S Mantva Armitage, London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Surada, Brooks, Colombo.
S S Moldevia, Burleigh, London.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Hnl
S S Sunbank, Wilson, Hull.
S S Clan Buchanan, West, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S S Vaman for Persian Gulf.
S S Chakrata for Calcutta.

S S Maldevia:—The P and O Company's Australian mail steamer Maldevia 10124 tons, Captain C Burleigh arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara 3190 tons, Captain W Shillinglow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber and rice.

SS Mantva:—The P and O. Company's English mail steamer Mantva 5889 tons Captain A B Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's Surada, 3392 tons, Captain C L Brooks, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Moldevia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Moldevia, 10024 tons, Captain C Burleigh, will sail to-day from harbour for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

FRIDAY, January 5.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Chakrata, 3602, N. F., 8/1, M M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 15/1, Graham and Co.
4 Banca, 3794, Kobe, 14/1, M M and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,733 tons Yokohama, 30-12 Agent M M and Co.
10 Zaroba, 3657 Africa 10/1.
12 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 15/1, Graham and Co
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Trenevlos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk N.F. T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 cl. Buchanan 3286 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
3 Barjora 1908, P. Gulf, 11/1, M M and Co.
6 Orna 2997, Calcutta N. F.
7 Bahadur 2936, N. F., N. F. T M & Co.
9 Nagato Maru 4325 Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 K N and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Yeddo 2481, Colombo 8/1, Graham and Co.

EXPORT.

Jan. 5.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—80 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 21 bales wool raw, D. Rundamal; 25 bales wool raw, R Veerchand; 1000 cwt. myrabolams, B Damji; 3600 cwt. ind. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Castalia for Glassgow—16756 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Glassgow—125 bdles shocks, C Palmer. 21 bdles hoops, C. Palmer.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 220 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rate Bros.; 1000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, Gorio Ltd.; 1000 cwt myrabolams, B. Damji.

S S M Z Micholions for Hull:—2570 cwt castor seed, E D Sassoon; 4000 cwt linseed, M. B Kaisha.

S S A N Nicholos for Ghent:—392 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 448 bales Ind. cottao raw, Rally Bros.

S S Zamora for Dunkirk:—1375 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 9 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.

S S Twickenham for Hull:—9128 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg:—330 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Barenfels for Antwerp:—775 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Egrement for New York:—660 cwt myrabolams, L Ebrahimji; 22 cwt. coriander, E. Verji; 110 cwt. casein flour, Coutts and Co., 39 cwt. gum karaja, J Paramanand; 49 cwt. gum trag. A Nemazi, 14 bales woolen carpets, King and Co.

S S Sunbank for Genoa:—3000 cwt castor seed, Strauss and Co.; 2000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Queda for Genoa:—1500 tons manganese ore, K M Nathoo.

S S Capedomonte for Genoa:—36 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 324 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 110 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1992 cwt. ground nut, Rally Bros. 1001 cwt linseed, Goria Bros.; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Itatindia Cotton and Co.

S S Capedomonte for Naples:—200 bales Ond. cotton raw, E. Spinner, 1000 cwt castor seed, Rally Bros.

S S Takaoka Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1200 bales Ind. cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 1300 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, H Rambhagat.

S S Takaoka for Osaka:—1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1100 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Takaoka Maru for Yokkaichi:—600 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 2000 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 700 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha. 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, T K Kaisha.

S S Takaoka Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Takaoka Maru for Shankhai—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaish.

S S Takaoka Maru for Hongkong:—700 bales cty. grey cotton twist, Sassoon I. David.

S S Takaoka Maru for Yokohama:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha. 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Banca for Kobe:—500 bales

Dr. McPHAEL'S
NERVO-VITALO
PILLS
Quickest Remedy for Rebuilding the Weak Nerve cells and wastage of the body.
SOLE AGENTS:—
M. T. MADON & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
THE OLDEST AND GENUINE REMEDY FOR MALARIA and ALL SORTS of FEVERS
SOLE AGENTS:—
M. T. MADON & Co. CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

BYLA'S EMULSION
COD LIVER OIL & LECITHIN.
A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properties of Cod Liver Oil and Lecithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as—PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS, COUGHS, OLD STANDING COLDS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, NERVOUS DISEASES, SORE THROATS. NEURASTHENIA, and in general all constitutional diseases affecting the nutrition.
Sold by all well-known Chemists or
M. T. MADON & CO.
Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page).

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0	12	14	0
Linseed Brown Thin	12	4	0	12	10	0
Teelseed, White 83-16	72	0	0	14	6	0
Teelseed, Gujar 78-26	68	0	0	13	14	0
Teelseed, Gujar 80-58	65	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed Black	60	0	0	12	4	0
Poppyseed, White	12	12	0	13	8	0
Groundnuts	61	0	0	12	8	0
Mowraseed	6	10	0	7	0	0
Barley	32	0	0	—		
Cassorseed	55	0	0	11	0	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36	0	0	5	0	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	7	8	6
Linseed May	12	0	0

PIECEGOODS.

With the advent of the New Year there has hardly been any improvement in the Cloth Market and the general tone has been quite dull, owing to the absence of wholesale demand. Hopes were entertained for a better enquiry for the Hindu marriage season, but these anticipations have not been realised so far. Merchants are anxious to sell on their holdings at heavy sacrifices, but in the absence of buyers, nothing can be done. There is only some retail demand for goods that could be had at cheaper rates, otherwise the conditions ruling in the market have been very discouraging. Huge losses have to be incurred by the dealers even on fresh arrivals and the pressure brought to bear on them by some importing Firms in this time of financial stringency, is making matters worse.

Reuter announces from London that "a well-known Manchester merchant just returned from India has predicted that India will begin buying Lancashire cotton (goods) before March and has drawn a cheerful picture of the improving conditions in India which he anticipates will benefit Lancashire and England generally." Nothing can be said about the prediction owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook, but as regards the cheerful picture of improving conditions, it can safely be said that India has not seen worse times than the present in connection with the piecegoods trade, and the optimistic view is not justified by facts. Any marked alteration in demand will not show itself in the near future, for the reasons mentioned below:—(1) Most of the Indian consumers have not got sufficient money to supply more than the barest necessities of life, and are therefore exercising economy in the purchase of cloth; (2) the Swadeshi movement has restricted the demand for foreign cloths; (3) the stoppage of the credit system owing to the failure of some outside buyers has hindered free buying; (4) the forced sales made by some needy sellers has created amongst the buyers a lack of confidence in the maintenance of values; (5) the tightness of the money market and the fluctuations in the rate of exchange are factors which have also to be taken into consideration. There is also some talk about a change in the rates of customs duties in the next budget. Cheap stuff is what is required for the Indian markets owing to the present economic situation.

Manchester makers are in need of work and are said to be quoting rates which are in some instances less than actual cost, but still these quotations are found to be much higher than the prices ruling before the war. Efforts are being made to reduce the costs of production and another agitation is on foot in Lancashire to induce the calico printers, bleachers and dyers to reduce their prices, as instances have been pointed out where it was found cheaper to send goods to Germany for finishing processes and bring them back to Britain than have the goods finished in Lancashire. The charges for finishing cloths have already been further reduced, and it is hoped that the printers and dyers will follow their example and soon grant concessions. In weaving districts there is a tendency for curtailment of production to increase. There are no signs of stability in values and merchants are therefore afraid to go in for fresh business. Since the last month the rate of exchange had taken an upward course, but a reaction is now expected as the Secretary of State for India has decided to resume the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic transfers from 9th instant, the amount offered for the first sale by competitive tender being fifty lakhs. Owing to the constant fluctuations in the rate of exchange, suggestions have again been brought forward to purchase in rupee rates instead of sterling prices. The ups and downs in the price of American cotton has been watched with interest by the merchants. The final estimate of the United States Government of the cotton crop for this season is 9,954,000 bales which indicates a commercial crop of 10,500,000 bales. Taking the probable consumption to be under 13,000,000 bales, the total available quantity of cotton will be much in excess of the season's requirements, as it is expected that this season's crop will reach something under 11,000,000 bales and the carry-over into this season is officially given as well over 5,000,000 bales.

As already reported the freight rate from Glasgow to Bombay has been fixed by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce with the Shipowners' Conference at 45 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet measurement, plus 10 per cent primage and less 10 per cent deferred rebate. As this rate is a through rate from the Scottish port, where the practice is to deliver goods free on board, it is 5 shillings less than the rate fixed for from Manchester to Bombay for piecegoods and yarns.

It will not be out of place here to mention what Sir William Johnson-Hicks said at the Colonial Institute on taking over the Overseas Trade Department. In his address he said that "before the war India was regarded as one of Britain's greatest markets and took at least three times the amount of the goods taken by the United States, France or Germany. He was most anxious regarding the effect of the political changes in India. She was no longer as determined to purchase in the British markets. The effect of the form of Home Rule had been to bring to a head an Indian desire—very proper desire—for the protection of her own trade as against the whole world including Britain. The result was she was developing her own textiles and similar industries which formerly fell to Britain."

The quotations for the leading shops of greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—							
Ralli's Fari No. 2000		39	× 37	1/2/8	13	0	0
„ 100,000	—	45	× „	—	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	—	45	× „	—	14	8	0
„ „ 2800	—	37	× „	—	12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730		39	× „	—	13	0	0
„ No. 2750	—	46	× „	—	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse		43	× 30	—	14	8	0
„ No. 2310	—	44	× 35	1/2	16	8	0
Dewhursts BBB	—	38	× 32	1/2	20	0	0
„ BB	—	38	× 38	1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5		38	× 38	1/2	16	0	0
Bombay Co.'sNo. 1500		39	× 37	1/2/38	—		
Ritchie's No. 510	—	39	× 37	1/2/38	13	0	0
„ No. 4462	—	41	× „	—	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	—	39	× „	—	13	8	0
GREY DRILLS—							
Pepperell's Dragon		29	× 40	Net	20	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425		26	× 40	—	13	12	0
Mitsui's Elephant	—	29	× 40	Net	18	8	0
GREY JACONETS—							
Ralli's No. 18	—	45	× 22	—	8	1	0
„ „ 18	—	40	× 22	—	7	1	0
„ „ 138	—	40	× 22	—	6	4	0
„ „ 636	—	44	× 22	—	7	1	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—							
Liepman's No. 1500	—	32	× 42	—	251	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	—	36	× 40	—	30	4	0
Ralli's No. 9889	—	33	× 40	—	20	8	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	—	33	× 40	—	18	0	0
„ 151	—	33	× 40	—	—		
WHITE MULLS—							
Ralli's No. 6	—	41	× 19	—	8	8	0
„ No. 60	—	46	× 19	—	9	8	0
„ No. 600	—	51	× 19	—	10	8	0
„ No. 6000	—	56	× 19	—	12	0	0
„ No. 88	—	58	× 20	—	7	14	0
„ No. 1270	—	27	× 18	—	4	0	0
„ No. 818	—	39	× 20	—	8	2	0
„ No. 1440	—	36	× 20	—	8	14	0
„ No. 6352	—	42	× 20	—	12	8	0
„ No. 2755	—	42	× 20	—	14	0	0
„ No. 1703	—	52	× 20	Net	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260		27	× 18	—	4	0	0
„ No. 119	—	37	× 18	—	5	0	0
„ No. 229	—	42	× 18	—	5	8	0
„ No. 339	—	47	× 18	—	6	0	0
1K/4K 38",43",48",		53	× 18	Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95	—	58	× 20	—	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	—	40	× 18	—	6	12	0
„ No. 88999	—	—	„	—	7	4	0
„ No. 775	—	40	× 18	—	—		
„ No. 875	—	45	× 18	—	—		
„ No. 975	—	50	× 18	—	—		
„ No. 615	—	—	„	—	8	4	0
Graham's" Baloon		58"	× 20	—	7	10	0
„ No. 142	—	34	× 19	—	—		
„ No. 850	—	36	× 18	—	—		
Greaves' No. 5060	—	27	× 18	—	3	10	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—							
Ralli's No. 7070/9090		27	× 18	..	4	2	0
„ No. 61/81	—	—	„	—	4	1	0
„ No. 1850	—	—	„	—	3	6	0
„ No. 1900	—	—	„	—	3	7	0
„ No. 2600	—	—	„	—	3	8	0
„ No. 21021	—	—	„	—	3	9	0
„ No. 33044/88		30	× 18	Avg.	3	3	0
„ No. 39620 T.B.		38	× 22	—	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888		28	× 18	..	5	8	0
„ 95950/97970		—	—	—	—		
„ Saraswati	—	33	× 18	—	—		
„ Tipoo W/WWW		34	× 18	..	6	12	0
„ No. 50000	—	—	„	—	7	4	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		„		—	7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4545/5656/6767		26	× 18	—	4	3	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000		„		—	4	3	0
„ No. 8000 T.B.		38	× 22	—	7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520		26	× 18	—	4	2	0
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820							
"Motor Car"	—	—	„	—	4	2	0
Bombay Co's. ZZ/ZZZZ	—	—	„	—	—		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

YARNS.

Jan. 5.

Since our last report, the yarn market has emanied comparatively steady and fluctuations have been on a very small scale. Raw Cotton prices have kept very steady an American and Liverpool advices have bee quite healthy. Yarns therefore have more or less maintained the recent improvement an although some set back was noticeable in the middle of this week, scarcity of stocks checked the downward course and cotton prices again came to the rescue, 6js. which had continued to go up for the last two weeks, was rather quiet, though prices have not declined, 8js. 10js, 12js. and 14js. have no changes to report, 20s. is entirely neglected owing to cheaper Japanese Stuff. Demand, however, from the consuming lentres is still not ensouraging and most of the Transactions are amongst dealers themselves. Buying is hand to mouth and naturally therefore dealers are afraid of undergoing much risk in face of the absence of genuine demand.

English yarns show no rhange. Spot goods are slowly selling and fresh arrivals are almost nil. Scarcity in some qualities is being experienced but the higner replacing costs check forward business. Japanese yarns move fairly well and due to arrival of steamer prices have slightly declined in single yarns. Position however is healthy and prices are not likely to decline much further. Owing to holidays in Japan, forward business is not possible. General tone of prices seems upward.

Indian mills report no large sales except a few Bales here and there for local market. There is not much business for China to be reported, except about 1,500 Bales 10s. spinnings done in earlier part of the week. Mills are not prepared to sell at lower rates owing to very high cotton prices and shippers are not in a mood to operate freely and undergo any risks. Transactions on the whole are not on a large scale and buying is very cautious and must for immediate requirements. Calcutta, Madras and Punjab markets report no improvement although stocks are not at all heavy. Inspite of high prices of raw materials, and less stocks in yarns in local as well as upcountry markets, buying is much restricted in view of the large stocks of Piecegoods which has been an alarming factor for any sort of free operations in yarns.

It is believed, the market will keep steady round about this level, on very narrow fluctuations, and demand will slowly come in. At any rate downward course is not likely.

LOCAL YARNS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

6½s. SECOND QUALITY.		
Finlay	9	6
Apollo	9	4
Simplex	9	2
Shapoorji	9	2
Currimbhoy	9	4
6½s. FIRST QUALITY.		
Edward Sassoon	10	0
Apollo	10	0
David	10	0
½ FIRST QUALITY.		
Jacob (Seven stars)	11	0
Edward Sasson	10	8
Apollo	10	6
Bradbury	10	6
10½s.		
Shapoorji	11	4
Apollo	12	0
Swadeshi	11	12
Bradbury	11	12
Asur Virji	12	2
David (Flowerman)	11	12
David (Cockatoo)	11	12
Indo China	11	12
12½s.		
Elphinstone	12	8
Currimbhoy	12	0
China	11	12
Moon	12	0
Apollo	12	4
Dawn	12	4
14½.		
Kilachand	13	6
Apollo	13	8
City	14	0
Colaba Land	13	8
Fazalbhai	13	8
20's.		
Kilachand	15	8
Edward Sassoon	15	12
Elphinstone	15	0
Phoenix	16	8
Dawn	17	8
Japan	..	

MILL QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay Jan 5 Rs.	a.	p.
Khaddi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.	—		
Standard per lb.	1	7	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	0
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix	1	7	0
Pearl	1	8	0
Manekji (Gay mukh)	1	0	6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1	9	0
Jacob (Four minars)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5292/5293:—			
Rachael per lb	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
K. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb	1	8	6
Kohinoor per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth Satin Colender 36/40 inches:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—		
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb	1	5	0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1	7	0
Grey Drill, Century mill:—			
No. 1126 per piece	15	0	0
No. 1284 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties:—7, 5 and 3 yards			
Spring, Malance) per	1	10	0
Textile, Bicycle) per	1	9	0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Cheek 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	0	0
Cheek 5½ lbs. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	0	0
Pearl per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Cheek:—			
Textile per piece	—		
Kesturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Cheek 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	9	10	0
Spring per piece	8	10	0
K. D. Rachael	7	14	0
Remarks:—			

COLOURS.

Jan. 6.

All round depression continues in the Colour market. Business has no liveliness and only small lots change hands and that too at reduced rates. The last month was stock taking month of the year in most of the Dyeing Houses and so no good business was passing and the merchants expected good business in January; however their hopes are frustrated as business passing is very limited. Alizarine 20 per cent is very easy and small sales passed at Rs. 80 and below. Congo Red appears to be steady and some business passed at about Rs. 2 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine report very small business and no fluctuations in the values. Methyl Violet lying idle. Magenta Crystals (large) passed at Rs. 7/8 per lb. Victoria Blue was not inquired at all. Fast Red Madrasi has fair demand for Blackish shade. (business passed at Rs. 5-8-0 per lb.) Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals have no life. Sulphur Black has been in large stocks in the market and demand has decreased and rotten and inferior stuff has told upon the values of the good stuff too. Good stuff is passing at Rs. 1 to 1-4-0 per lb. Miscelleneous section is quiet.

SUGAR

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

After the Holidays, with the reduction of Tariff Duty from Rs. 26-4 to Rs. 16-4, dealers reduced the prices of sugar by two rupees per cwt. and a large quantity has been sold for upcountry at Rs. 21-6 to Rs. 21 ex. Godown. Most of the Sugar ex Bond has been brought into town.

Regards forward shipment there was good enquiry and with strong advices from Java a good business has been done in Whites January shipment c 20/9 to 21/3 F. B. Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are steady with fair business doing Java reports a strong market with good enquiry and prices have been advanced by ½ gilder.

Europe and America reports a steadier market with good business doing.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks.—T. M. O. Rs. 21-4 equals 21 8 f. B. Harbour stocks 150,000 Bags, Bdown Rs. 20-8 equals 20, Harbour stocks 2,000 Bags.

CHEMICALS

Jan 5.

The market continued steady. German chemicals have been offered at almost rock-bottom rates. Farina Dutch is quoted at £15 for the first quality. Sago flour has also witnessed a smal decline in values. Dyeing chemicals have witnessed very poor inquiry, since, the looms of the mills are engaged in turning out Khadi only which has resulted in the absence of demand for Dyeing chemicals. Brown sugar lead and Litharge kept unchanged at Rs. 32 and Rs. 34 respectively. Caustic soda and Bleaching powder kept poor in inquiry. Epsom salt has seen a small further decline in price, which is the result of sudden accumulation in the market. Bichromate soda and potash have nothing special worth noticing. The quotations are:—

Chloride Zinc Rs. 24, slight scarcity of ready stock.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 4. An upward tendency evident.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 23. Best German in small drums.
Soda Sulphide Rs. 21. U. A. quality.
Soda Washing Rs. 8
Soda Silicate Rs. 11-8-0.
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-9-0.
Soda Caustic Rs. 32 U.A. make.
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 21.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0-7-6.
Salt Antimony Rs. 0-12-0.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3-12-0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 5.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 54.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0-4-0.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 32.
Litharge Rs. 34.
Yellow prussiate potash Rs. 1-8-0.
Log wood Extract Rs. 1-8-0.
Oxalic acid Rs. 49.
Tannic acid Rs. 2-4-0.
Muriatic acid Rs. 14
Farina Rs. 15-8-0.

PROGRESSIVE YET CONSERVATIVE.
You often hear people speak of the
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
as a "PROGRESSIVE YET CONSERVATIVE" institution. This Bank is no doubt Progressive yet Conservative.
PROGRESSIVE along those lines which better its facilities and ensure unique service to its customers.
CONSERVATIVE in holding fast to those financial principles which experience has proved sound.
Take advantage of 4% per annum in our
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For further particulars of our HOME SAVINGS BANK account Scheme, apply to—
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

GOKER COMPOUND.
A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo. It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.
This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.
Price Re 1 per bottle.
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OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum, BOMBAY.*
Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.
WANTED AGENTS.

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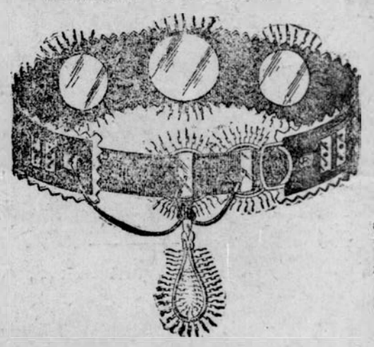
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Important Announcement.
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
Our Prices for Barejadi Woolen Vests have now been thoroughly revised, and are the lowest in the City. It would therefore be to your advantage to purchase these Indian Articles from us and us alone.
YOUR FAVOURITE NUMBERS
1204. 2504. 2508. 1208. 1246.
"CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE."
WE NOW SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.
THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES
BOMBAY & POONA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. "Moldavia" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Prof. N. G. Damle's lecture on Psychology at Elphinstone College at 4 p.m.

Principal Tannan's lecture on "the present Exchange Muddle, Sydenham College of Commerce, 3-45 p.m., Prof. Chablani to preside.

Bombay Races: 6th Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Prof. N. G. Damle's lecture on Psychology at Elphinstone College at 4 p.m.

C. Ward candidates meeting re. Municipal Elections, Arya Bhavan Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

Mme. Bella Pevsner's lectaure on Palestine, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Prof. P. Geddes to preside.

MILL STRIKE.

There was no change in the strike situation of the Madhavji Dharmsy Mills on Friday.

LECTURES ON PSYCHOLOGY.

Prof. N. G. Damle of the Fergussen College will deliver his post-graduate lectures on Psychology to-day (Saturday) and on Monday at the Elphinstone College Buildings at 4 p.m.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Market has been quiet all the week, and only about 10,000 tons (fresh business) are reported to have been booked. Rates, however, remain steady at about 19/6 to 20/6; Lightseeds basis, and tonnage market is firm at 27/6 to 28 D. W. basis.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A. B.Sc., of the Sydenham College of Commerce will conduct His class on 'Crimes' to-morrow (Sunday) in the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Those who wish to get admission, should get themselves enrolled at the time of the lecture on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for the whole course.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society beg the public to again help them with parcels of cast off clothes for men, women and children, also books ,magazines and papers for distribution amongst the poor patients of the different Hospitals.

Parcels can be sent to:—The Honorary Secretary Red Cross Executive Committee, Town Hall Bombay.

INDIAN MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. A limited number of seats can be provided of which the first row will be reserved for ladies only and the male visitors are requested not to occupy them. Gentlemen accompanied by ladies of their families will be allowed to occupy the second row and the third row will be for gentlemen only.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Municipal Special Number of "Rastra Jeevan Mala" will be published on or about the 15th of January. It will contain besides Editorials and Articles from experts, various party manifestoes and special articles, etc., from the various candidates. The publishers therefore earnestly request the candidates and Party Secretaries to communicate with the Editor Rastra Jeevan Mala (Bombay 4) and help him to arrange the publication.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

O S K steamer Andes Maru from Japan to Bombay via ports, has left Singapore on the 4th inst. and is due here on the 17th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st Sunday after Epiphany. 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 Holy Communion—Choral Woodward Eb. Hymns—44, 41, 319 481; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Canticles—Fauxbourdons Hymns—40, 39 364.

Collections for Cathedral Schools.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSN.

The Social Club of the above Association will meet to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce. Indoor games will be provided. Refreshments at 5-30 p.m.

THE ART OF SCULPTURE.

A practical lecture on the Art of Sculpture will be delivered by Mr. V. V. Wagh to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Mr. Wagh's Studio. Mr. Wagh will execute a bust of the well known painter Mr. Mr. Pestonji Bomanji in two hours from life.

SWADHYAYASHRAM PRAVACHANMALA.

Under the auspices of the above, Mr. Gore, Editor Madhukar, will deliver a public lecture on "Control of Progenition" in the Ashram (6-30 Khandke Building Dadar) at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday.) Attendance is restricted to adults only.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the candidates of the C. Ward will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Mr. Patel will attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the lecture of Mr. G. Findley Shirras on "Wealth and Taxes" which was to come off to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. has been postponed.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SANGHA.

Under the auspices of this Sangha a meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, when Sjts. R. S. Padbidri and R. K. Golkere will speak on "The Gaya Congress and the Task before us." All Karnatakis are cordially invited to be present. Special accommodation will be provided for ladies.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Annual general gathering of the Tata Sons' Workmen's Institute will be held in the open space near the Tata Mills, Dadar Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Lady Dorabji J. Tata will preside.

KANARA GOWD SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

A meeting of the tenant-members of the Kanara G. S. Housing Society Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Society (Koregaonkar's House, New Bhatwadi) tomorrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the allotments of the Society's tenements at Andheri. All tenant-members are requested to attend.

OLD AND NEW PALESTINE.

Mme. Bella Pevsner will deliver a lecture on "The Old and New Palestine" at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Wednesday (the 10th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. Patrick Geddes will preside. The public are cordially invited.

THEATRE & CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—"Smilestones" that clever cheery vandeville company which has been entertaining the public of Bombay so acceptably during the past week, are tonight presenting their fourth complete change of programme. Their's is the brightest of entertainments—topical, fresh and sparkling. The company provides good music, plenty of fun and well varied programmes which make up a jolly evening. By giving the theatre-going public just what it desires in the shape of good variety fare, "Smilestones" have speedily achieved a popularity which is not usually the lot of touring valudeville companies in the East. There will be a reduced price matinee to-morrow evening at 5-30 p.m.

* * * *

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.—Tomorrow night at 9-30 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, The Bombay Symphony Orchestra will give another of their grand popular concerts. The Orchestra, consisting of 40 performers, will be under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr. The programme includes the overture from Bohemian Girl;" bridal chorus and march, Lohengrin; and a selection from "Il Trovatore." Popular prices are in vogue with reduced prices for musical societies and students.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—During the week the world famous screen artiste Douglas Fairbanks will be seen starring in "The Three Musketeers."

When the "Smilestones" are not playing Madam Petrova who is described as "The Queen of the Screen" is being featured in a film full of dramatic situations entitled "The Light Within," which tells the story of a woman's choice when faced with the alternative of death to her brutal husband or, of the man she loved.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"The Road to London" which is being screened at the Empire is a film of strong attractions to those familiar with English life. It is of enlightening interest to those who are not for the setting is in London and on the road to London. We get some charming views of English rural scenery as well as glimpses of familiar thoroughfares in the great metropolis. It tells the story of the adventures of a young American in England where he has gone on business. He is attracted by an appealing pair of grey eyes. They flash him an S.O.S. signal so he follows. They belong to Lady Emily who is being forced into a marriage by a designing duchess. Here is the opportunity for the real American. He successfully plays the knight errant, and although involved in an exciting chase through the streets of London and on the Thames to old world Windsor, he rescues the damsel in distress from the clutches of her guardian and marries her in double quick time. He tells the duchess to mind her own business and carries his wife off across the Atlantic where we may be sure they live happily ever after.

Racing films are always a draw in Bombay and an added attraction at the Empire is the filming of the Indian Grand National which will be found to be of special interest to all who enjoy good racing.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—In addition to a topical film and a Harold Lloyd comedy, there will be found at the Empress a story which may certainly be described as "strong." Entitled "A Gambler's Life" it tells of a man who was born with the gambling spirit in his veins. He squandered the money he received from his father as a dowry for his bride; he squandered his father's millions when he inherited them; he won a fortune in a race and lost it the same night; he descended to the depths of despair, committed a robbery which nearly led to the murder of his own son, and yet the story has a happy ending. There are no end of tense dramatic situations in the film, just the sort which appeal to Empress audiences, plenty of excitement with some interesting scenes of the race course. Paul Capilloni of "Mysteries of Paris" fame plays the leading role.

* * * *

CINEMA MAJESTIC.—The Cinema Majestic is offering this week a double attraction which is sufficient to draw all Indians. The topical The 37th Indian National Congress taken by Messrs. Hindustan Cinema Film Co. is sufficient to attract all Nationalists. This is the second attempt by Indian producers to take such topicals. The other picture "Krishnatoola" is in six parts and abounds in humour and dramatic situations. Narad tries to fool Lord Krishna by getting Krishna in gift from Satyabhama but in the end he is defeated by Krishna. It is interesting to see how Kama, the God of Love also triumphs over Narad and the fine humour running throughout the picture makes it of a kind never seen before on the Indian screen.

REPORTED CASES OF THEFT.

Mr. Dharmdas Dwarkadas residing at Sandhurst Road reports to the police that a fortnight ago he locked his house and went to Borivli to stay with his family. On the second instant he learnt that his house was broken open and clothing and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,500 were stolen.

Mr. B. C. Gregory, Assistant Secretary, Y. M.C.A., Rebesch Street, reports to the police that rooms of five tenants had been entered into on Thursday night and clothing valued at Rs. 554 stolen.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

FOR REPARATION OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY WAR.

According to a cable received from competent authorities in Paris a new French Premium Loan is to be floated shortly in France by the "Credit National for the reparation of damages caused by the war."

The terms of this issue are, it is announced, the following:—

Rate 6 per cent. free of all French taxes, present and to come.

Price of issue.—498 francs 50 centimes for each Bond of Frcs. 500. face value.

Premium Drawing.—The number of drawings will be 4 per annum. The exact amount of the premiums—which are said to be very important—is yet not known. Full particulars will be communicated to the Press as soon as received.

Reimbursement.—At the latest in 1948.

The total issue being limited to Frs. 3,000,000,000 early application is advised and it should be sent either to the French Consul in Bombay or to the Bombay Branch of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (French Bank), Esplanade Road.

GOVERNOR AT PORBANDER.

(Associated Press.)

PORBANDER, Jan. 5.

After a morning duck shoot His Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended the Regatta in the afternoon and in the evening was entertained to a State banquet followed by a display of fireworks and left Porbander the same night for Talala (Junagadh).

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MUSJID TRAIN COLLISSION.

ACCUSED GETS 2 MONTHS R. I.

At the Mazagaon police Court Mr. Frank Olivera disposed of the case in which Inspector Baldwin charged Sitaram Vishnu Cabinman under section 101 of the Railway Act with causing collision at 9-45 p.m. on August 27th last. at the Masjid Home Signal between 154 up local train and 30 Madras Mail by allowing the up local to leave Mazagaon station without obtaining the "line clear" signal from the Masjid station.

Prosecuting Inspector Joshi conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. I.J. Sopher, pleader.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Worship in a lengthy judgment observed:—

That the impact caused considerable damage to the two trains. The engine of 36 up was pushed forward as the brakes had been released, but the wheels of the truck next to it having left the rails the engine did not move further than about 10 yards. Six persons were injured and one was killed. The defence of the accused who was cabinman at Mazagaon is that he got "line clear" from Musjid for 154 up at 21-40 and therefore allowed the train to proceed. He produces an entry in his block book to that effect. Accused has called four witnesses for the defence. Three of them do not help the case of the accused. On the other hand one of them Raghu Luxman distinctly supports the case for the prosecution and says that "line clear" was not given to Mazagaon. The most important witness for the defence is Beale, Guard of 38 up. He states that about five minutes after the train had been pulled up at the Masjid Home Signal the said signal was lowered. He then heard the whistle of his train, exchanged signals with the driver and the train was just on the move when the impact took place. When making his statement Beale did not know how long his train had been pulled up and therefore gave his time as to [illegible] and said the train was on the [illegible] impact took place. He thus tried to put himself in a position that no responsibility fell on him. In doing so, however, he misled the investigating officer and the joint enquiry and baffled their attempts to get at the truth for some considerable time.

Hearn, the driver of 154 up says that he pulled up the train at the Masjid Home Signal because the signal was against him. He was on his seat waiting for the signal to be lowered and was watching it when the impact took place. He denied that he blew the whistle of his engine or that he exchanged signals with guard Beale.

FALSE ENTRY.

I am therefore satisfied that the Masjid Home Signal was "at danger" when the collision took place. The reason for the time 21-40 entered in the Mazagaon block book by the accused being wrong is clear. Accused admitted to Mr. Robertson that he learnt of the accident from Masjid at 21-50. Realising his mistake accused entered the time of "line clear" given by Masjid at 21-40 by mere guess. The accident resulted in the death of one man, injuries to six persons and considerable danger to the rolling stock. I therefore convict the accused and sentence him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default two months further rigorous imprisonment.

FINED RS. 100 FOR DEFAULTING PAYMENT OF INSTALMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged Ramkrishna K. Pandit with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,200 being the amount of balance of a motor car purchased from Bombay Automobile Co.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader appeared for the complainant, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, for the pledgee Ratilal Jamnadas and Mr. B. B. Pathare defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused bought a Maxwell car from Mr. R. Ricardo Manager, Automobile Co., for Rs. 6,000 on hire purchase system in February last and by various instalments paid Rs. 4,800 to the complainant till October last. As he subsequently failed to pay further instalments an enquiry was made by the complainants when they learnt that the motor car in question was pledged with one Ratilal Jamnadas for Rs. 3,000. Information was lodged with the police and the accused was prosecuted.

The defence of the accused was that he paid to the complainants more than the amount of the pledge. Besides he had paid the amount to the complainants after they lodged the complaint.

With mutual consent the car was returned to the pledgee.

In view of the accused having paid the complainants Mr. Pathare prayed for a lenient punishment and His Worship fined the accused Rs. 100.

TAXI-DRIVER ASSAULTS POLICEMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Dastoor of B.B. & C.I. Railway, charged Eric Edgar Jellie, a taxi driver, with causing grievous hurt to Putalji Ganpat, Railway Policeman No. 301 on 6th December last at Colaba Station.

Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that the complaint, a railway policeman was on duty in plain clothes at the Colaba Railway Station on the 6th of December last. The accused had his motor car in the porch at the Colaba Station. The complainant asked the accused to move his car to other place. The accused refused to do so and in the subsequent alteration severely assaulted the complainant with blows and kicks. As a result the complainant was removed to J. J Hospital for treatment.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was not aware that the complainant was a policeman as he was in plain clothes.

The accused undertook not to molest the complainant in future and paid Rs. 350 as compensation. The case was the report marked compounded.

TRAMWAY PROSECUTIONS.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Kanji Vassanji and M. B. Sethna were prosecuted by the Tramway Company, the former for remaining in a tram car when there was no accommodation available for him and the latter, for assaulting the Company's man. The former admitted the offence and the latter pleaded not guilty. The cases were tried by Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate and after hearing the evidences for the prosecution and the defence, the first accused was fined Rs. 10 and the second Rs. 30.

CONVICTED OF TRAVELLING WITHOUT PAYING FARE.

At the Mazagon Police Court Mr. Edulji Cowasji Kanga was prosecuted by the Tramway Company for attempting to avoid fare of one anna. He travelled from Victoria Road as far as the J. J. Hospital without purchasing a ticket. The case was tried by Mr. F. Oliveira Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused pleaded not guilty. On hearing the evidence on behalf of the prosecution and the defence the Magistrate fined him Rs. 15.

CORONER'S COURT.

BOY RUN OVER BY LORRY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded the inquest on Friday, touching the death of Chitari Malya (12) who was knocked down, run over and killed by a motor lorry driven along Dadar Road by Shanker Chimaji.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

It is proposed to organise a Corps of Territories open to all lawyers in Allahabad, officials and officers of the High Court and the district count with Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice as the Commandant. (A. P.)

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Editor has received the following amount:—

Students and staff of the Mahila Vidyalaya of Surat.	Rs. 35.

The Hon. Secretary, Bengal Flood Relief Fund, Bombay, informs that the undermentioned amounts have been received. Since the last acknowledgement, in aid of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund.

Bombay Rice Merchants Association	501.
Mr. Mohanlal Raichand Javeri	300.
Jehangir Bomanji Petit	250.
Amritlal Chunilal Shah (balance of Collections made at Kaira, Gujarat)	115.
S. C. Banerjee	50.
Nemchand Popatlal, Ahmedabad	15.
Mulchand Jamnadas, Ahmedabad	10.
E. K. Pamerjeeba	10.
"In His Name"	7.
The Superintendent, Kudamal Girls High School, Hyderabad Sind.	6.
A Parsi	5.
Thro Bengali Hindu Moslem Relief Committee.	
Mr. Rewshanker Girjashanker	10.
Nanji Makhanji	10.
Nemdas Cursanji	5.
Small collections	5.
Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—(already acknowledged in detail.)	169.
Total.	1,468.

Further contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Hon. Treasurer, Bengal Flood Relief Fund, Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road or Mr. J. C. Maitra 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

All section are featureless and dominated almost entirely by the political situation. In Cottons Bowreahs are in demand at Rs. 700 while the jutes are uncharged with only a limited interest. Towards the close how ever the market hardened on renewed speculative buying. Coals are dull with no enquiry Gopalichuck registering a further decline. In Teas the only business reported in Namburnadi (pref) at Rs. 13-8. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent bonds (1926) 99/13, 5 per cent war bonds (1928) 99/12.

Bank:—Alliance Bank of Simla 121.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Railway 54, Burdwan Cumma Railway 50.

Cotton:—Dunbar 282, Kesoram 9, New Victoria 8/2.

Jute:—Alliance 520, Anglo India 379, Auckland 181, Benjamin 4/14, Birla 6/11, Clive 36/10, Craig 776, Empire 53/8, Howrah 44/8, Kanknarpk 480, Kelvin 725, Lansdowne 311, Naihati 390, New Central 531, Reliance 48/8, Waverley 107.

Coal:—Burrakur 35/4, Gopalichuck 10/14 Jainty Central 13, Satpukuria and Asansol 5/12, South Karanpura 11/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 2/10, Marshalls (India) Ltd.' 5/12, Hooghly Flour 39/4, Madan Theatres 6/2, Spences Hotel 13/2, New Savan Sugar 4/10.

Tea.—Hothola 180, Namburnadi 13/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and one sixteenth pence and the demand ready one shilling four and three thirty-two pence.

RAJASTHANA PATRIKA.

The "Rajasthana Patrika", an Anglo-Gujerati weekly, which was up to now published at Rampur, will now be published from Bombay. The next issue of the paper will be out on Wednesday, the 10th instant, instead of on Monday (the 8th instant)—its usual day. The delay is due to this change. The paper will be printed at the "Bombay Chronicle" Printing Works.

SIR T. B. SAPRU RETURNS TO THE BAR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

At Allahabad High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Sir P. C. Banerjee commenced the day's work, Sir Gremwood Mears welcomed Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's return to the Bar and congratulated him on the honour conferred on him.

Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. D. C. Banerjee on behalf of the Bar joined in the welcome and the congratulations.

Sir Tej Bahadur replied thanking them.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd arrived at Porbander on 4th morning on an official visit and was received by his Highness the Maharaja and the leading officials of the State at the station.

The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja of Dharbhanga arrived Bombay on Friday morning by the Madras Mail. He was given an enthusiastic reception at the station where several prominent people were present to receive him.

Sir William Marshall G.C.M.G., General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command has arrived Madras on a tour of inspection.

His Excellency the Viceroy watched the semi finals of the Ezra Polo Tournament in Calcutta.

His Excelency the Viceroy dined with His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and Lady Lytton at Government House.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading accompanied by Miss Fitzeroy and Major Lucas, visited the Kindergarten School at Kidderpore House in the charge of the Clewer sisters this morning.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited thte Station Hospital Calcutta this afternoon on the occasion of a Christmas tea and concert given to the patients.

AFTERMATH OF GAYA.

POSITION OF PRO-COUNCIL PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Swadesamitran" and a member of the All-India Congress Committee, who has just returned from Gaya interviewed by a Press representative as to his impression of the Gaya Congress, said there could be no doubt that the majority of delegates voted in the manner they did under the belief that those who differed from them were trying to deflect from the principles and directions of Mahatma Gandhi's programme. An attempt to satisfy them was tnwarted by the general cry raised about Mahatma Gandhi's injunctions. As to the net effect of the resolutions, he thought that except for the affirmation of the constructive programme upon which both parties were agreed and which they virtually estimated as a means of attaining Swaraj or launching civil disobedience, the position in respect of other questions was a sort of stalemate.

Regarding the resolution of the Congress on repudiating debts Mr. Iyengar said, it was not countenanced by leaders like Mr. Das, Pandit Nehru and others who, he believed, felt that it was improper and in the case futile and preposterous. To say that the Congress repudiated the authority of the legislatures to raise loans in future is to state what is not entirely correct as a constitutional fact. About the programme of the new party, Mr. Iyengar said, while there was no desire to come into conflict with the work and programme of the majority, there was a clear determination on the part of all that they should not be parties to the working out of a resolution on civil disobedience if meant seriously nor could they be content with being silent spectators of the continually growing depression among Congressmen by reaffirmation of non-cooperation which led nowhere. The question of Council-entry is only one among the many other items in the programme to plan out.

(Continued from column 6.)

7-6, Cymbelline 7-5, Socotra 7-4, Mitigation 7-0.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Cerago 9-6, Meg Merrilies 9-0, The Omalley 8-8, Fine Stroke 8-4, Walhachin 8-0, Florella Poor Anna 7-7, Happy Princess 7-3, Blade of Wheat 7-2, Hill and Dale 7-0.

THE PETHACHI CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Capable 9-9, Baffum 9-6, Harvest Home 9-5, Queen of the Ring 9-1, Pretty Margaret 8-8, Lady Changeful 8-8, O. C. Honeymoon 8-7, Jadoo 8-7 Alexo 8-5, Quite Grave 8-1, Prestean 8-1, Tasty 8-0, Sournop 8-0, Newhall 8-0 Colby 7-7 Witch Doctor 7-0.

THE JANUARY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Paleface 9-0, Argonaut 9-0, Ornate 8-11, Shahin 8-10, Abadan 8-8, Spark 8-6, Suggar 7-13 Gay Peter 7-11, Little Grey 7-6.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Capetown.—In brilliant weather, a crowd numbering two thousand witnessed the finish of the second Test Match between England and South Africa. The pitch was perfect Mann, who made fortyfive runs, and Jupp, who scored thirty eight, made a gallant stand which added sixty eight runs for the seventh wicket. Then Brown was run out for a duck and the crowd grew extremely excited.

Then Kennedy and Macaulay came together with the five runs needed for the victory. Kennedy hit a boundary and brought the scores level. The South African fieldsmen thereupon closed in a last desperate effort to stop the winning run; but after being completely beaten by the second ball, Macaulay got the third away and won the match. The game ended at half past two amidst long and hearty cheers for the victors.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN INDIA.

A SCHEME.

The hon. Secretary for tennis of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana writes:—

"Now that India has commenced taking part in the Wimbledon and Devis Cup Competitions, it is high time that we bestired ourselves and found ways and means to place Tennis in India on a par with the foremost countries of the world and send our best exponents of the game to compete in the above Tournaments. With these objects in view, I have formulated a scheme and enclose herewith copy of the same. I am inviting the Tennis Secretaries of the Premier Local Gymkhanas and clubs to come to my Gymkhana on Tuesday the 9th instant to discuss the matter:—

Name:—The All-India Tennis Association.

Aims and objects:—(a) To form and maintain a Gymkhana in Bombay exclusively for Tennis.

(b) To hold All-India Tennis Championship Tournaments under its auspices.

(c) To send representatives to the United Kingdom and America to compete in the Wimbledon and Davis Cup competitions.

Managing Body:—The Managing Body of the Association shall have two sections—one composed of representatives from all the Tennis Provinces (hereinafter described) called the "All-India Tennis Committee "or" Managing Council", and the other called the Executive Committee—composed of the Tennis Secretaries of the different local Gymkhanas and Tennis Clubs, besides others elected by the members of the Association. The function of the first would be to frame rules and regulations for the All-India and Provincial Tournaments, and of the latter to run the tournaments and manage the Association Gymkhana.

Ways and Means:—Until the Association has its own Gymkhana, the Bombay Gymkhana should be approached with a request to convert the Western India Tennis Championship Tournaments into All-India Championship Tournaments. And other arrangements should be made to hold separate Provincial tournaments.

(a) There shall be the following ten Tennis Provinces:—(1) Bombay (2) Maharashtra 3) Mysore (4) Madras (5) Central Provinces (6) Bengal (7) Behar (8) United Provinces (9) The Punjab (10) Sind. (b) Four members from each province elected by the Provincial Association shall be allowed to compete in the All-India Tournament. (c) Either players from all the Provinces may come down to Bombay to go through the whole tournaments, or the winners of the following groups:—(1) Bombay and Maharashtra (2) Mysore and Madras (3) Central Provinces and Bengal (4) Behar and United Provinces (5) Punjab and Sind, after playing out their matches at Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Allahabad and Karachi, may be called to Bombay to play out the remining mtches. Players are to be selected from the winners and runners up of these tournaments to compete in the Wimbledon and Davis Cup Competitions.

Funds are to be raised by enlisting patrons and life members to the Association. ordinary members are also to be enlisted for the maintenance of the Association Gymkhana.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

The Ascot Plate.—Distance 1¼ miles.

ENTAILED	1
BRIXWORTH	2
RED CROSS BOY	3

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance furlongs. (Straight.)

MIMI	1
JOY GIRL	2
HUON RIVER	3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I.—1 mile.

FIRST GRADE	1
MILLMOUNT	2
MIRABELLE	3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II.—1 mile.

KNIGHT OF CLONMEL	1
GRANDE PALACE	2
THE MINX	3

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

CUMMER	1
DESERT FLOWER	2
MANDIL	3

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

NICETY	1
TARVIE	2
DAPHNIS	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

SAFETY	1
MERRILY	2
GOSUB	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance —6 furlongs, 41 yards.

ZAID	1
FAVOURITE	2
CABLE	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SECURITY	1
ARMAN	2
AERIAL MAIL	3

CALCUTTA RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The following are the acceptances for the First Day of the Second Meeting of the Calcutta Races on Saturday, the 6th instant.

THE ZOO PLATE (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Leading Girl 9-2, P M. 8-8 Cylarity 8-1, Sunday 8-0, Last Spot 8-8, One Too Much 8-0, White Poppy 8-0, Broken Heart 8-2, Highland Lassie 7-13 Reconquesta 8-12, La Duse 8-2, Urmila 7-0 Smoke Wreath 8-10, My Motto 8-2, Cheeky Girl 7-0.

THE ZOO PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Uzorina 9-1 Mignonette 8-9, Chert 9-3 Fine Times 8-11, Vazamines Morn 8-7, Revue 8-2, Maypole 8-11, Warrior Queen 8-6, Speedometer 8-0, Bluster 8-10, Pommery 8-6, Soindia 8-0, Summer's Hope 8-9, Okeh 8-4, Barbark 8-9, Stepaside 8-3,

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Prague 9-0, Black Jess 8-9 Lordship 8-3, Flying Foe 8-12, Verland Rose 8-5, Back Her 8-1, Norma Torchlight 8-12, Firefay 8-5, Chatty Tales 7-13, Norma Stoker 8-11, Sherwood Belle 8-4, Mercury 7-12 Polignac 8-10, Game Ball 8-3.

THE CARMICHAEL CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Orange William 9-6, Charlie's Smile 8-10, Jack 8-10, Not Much 9-6, Simon's Choice 8-10, Red Quill 8-3, Sweet Adare 9-1, Solo Bridge 8-10, The Lark 8-3.

THE ELSIUM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Divide 9-4, Pretty Girl 8-13, Pompano 8-12, Chummy 8-11, Reticot 8-9, Whispering 8-9, Ardfern 8-8, Hungary 8-4, Jack 8-2, Tomboy 7-12.

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Ragazzo 9-8, Bouillotte 9-4, Broadford 9-0, William Allenby 8-13, Royahr 8-11, Eudorette 8-10, Macedune 8-9, Prime Boy 8-8, Espousal 8-7, Abajala 8-6, Jaunt 8-5, Curator 8-5 Mudeford Rex 8-3, Double Win 8-3, Louvasia 8-3, Patsy 7-13, Little Trout 7-13.

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Ila's Fancy 9-10, Chino Doll 8-10, Aplook 8-4, Galley Law 8-13, Battle of the Boyne 8-6, Lady Victorine 8-4, Still Better 8-13, Barsen 8-4 Brony 8-12, Savvy 8-5, Cylosurus 8-4, Slori 8-0 Luana 8-5 Ulster Maid 8-2, Cylla 8-11, Lily of the Valley 8-4, Hakgalla 8-1, Golden Reef 8-1.

THE ZOO PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Golden Treasure 9-0, Cymerald 9-0, Blaze 8-12, Black Peter 8-11, Charmio 8-11, Binfield Grove 8-8, Chauntress 8-9, Sack the Lot 8-9, Shan Junior 8-9, War Rations 8-8, Fife 8-8, Second Sight 8-8, Ethelwynne 8-7, Sarfaraz 8-7 Ballyanxiots 8-5, Rose Lydia 8-5, Heroic 8-4, Dynamo 8-4, Daily Bread II 8-2, Sage 8-2.

MADRAS RACES.

ACCEPTANCES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

The following are acceptances for to-morrows races.

THE RAILWAY HURDLE RACE. Distance 2 miles.

Ballymacad 11-0, Leddiston 10-9, Harvest Home 10-0, Prescience 10-0.

THE PARK PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Shahin 9-0, Fairy Gold 8-6, Gold 8-6, Balance 8-3, Aramis 8-3, Municipal 8-2, Hamid 8-1, Markhor 8-0, Financier 7-12, Maon 7-8, Silver Prince 7-6, Duke of Sparta 7-5.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA STAKES. Distance 1 mile.

San Fairy Ann 9-7, Fairie Knight 9-6, Max 9-2, Miss Twistum 8-4, Cornflower 8-0 Desdemona 7-6.

VENKATAGIR CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Shahzada 10-7 Hatchel 10-5, Black Ivory 8-9, Isonomy 9-8, Corinda 8-7, Trafalgar 9-7, Quantity 9-3, Arab Knight 9-1, Shaf 8-12, Sirtib 8-10, Napoleon 8-6, Orphan 8-6, Specia 18-6, Limerick 8-5, Marauder 8-1, Logic 8-2, Reuter 7-9, Marine

(Continued in column 5.)

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RETRENCHMENT IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Memo to the Inchcape Committee submitted by the Central Labour Board and prepared by K. T. SHAH.

Says the CAPITAL:—

"Prof. K. T. Shah is no longer a thrower of bombs squibs, he has become a hurler of little bombs. The Memorandum on Retrenchment which he has prepared for the Central Labour Board is one of the most remarkable documents I have seen on Indian finance. . . . It is a challenge to the orthodox and officialised system of finance. . . . Mr. Shah has focussed on a single screen and he has furnished several constructive proposals towards a cycle of surpluses."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 6, 1923.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN FINANCE.

Next to the verdict on the question of Council entry, the most important decision by far of the Gaya Congress was the resolution repudiating the liabilities to be incurred by the present Government of India. The incidents and discussion attending the passage of that resolution most remarkably bear out the truth of our observations, when we assured our contemporary, the "Leader" of Allahabad, that in such questions placed before popular assemblies, the danger was not that the masses would be antagonised, but rather that they would deal with them with more zeal than discretion. A question like that of repudiating public liabilities is not a question merely of political strategy. Its solution is bound to affect the intimate welfare of the people for a generation or more. In the circumstances, the least one could say about such questions is that they should be as freely and fully discussed as possible; and we share the opinion of those, who, including the mover of the resolution, would have liked to refer the subject for fuller deliberation to the All-India Congress Committee.

As the resolution now stands, it is necessary to examine carefully to what we have been committed by it. There can be no two opinions on the preamble, which might even have been made more specific, and charged the present Government of India with having incurred a very large portion of their debt for the benefit of the British capitalists under pretence of carrying out productive (?) enterprise in India. It may, indeed, be questioned if there is any valid ground for alleging that the Councils—the present ones or their past prototypes—have lent their authority for incurring the debt,—apart altogether from the momentary question of the representative character of these bodies. The Indian Legislature has never had—and does not still possess—the power to sanction loan proposals. Not even indirectly can they be accused of associating themselves with the loan programmes of the Government, for they had and have no power to pass or reject the entire budget—which still remains essentially an act of the Executive; and so they cannot be responsible for the deficits that demand ceaseless borrowing. If to this fact is added another, namely, that the Councils have not been really representative of the people of India, and that the one really representative body—the Indian National Congress—has solemnly notified the Indian people's determination not to be responsible for the debts incurred by the Government of India, the case against the "authority" to incur becomes almost unanswerable. But admitting the justice of the indictment and considering that it could have been framed even more strongly, we must yet demur to some of the terms of the resolution. The distinction between the debts incurred heretofore and those which may be incurred hereafter is unfortunate. We can, indeed, appreciate the sense of generosity which has influenced the authors of the resolution to refrain from penalising the present creditors of the Government of India. But if there is one charge that can be unhesitatingly formulated against the Government of India, it is that which arraigns them of having dissipated and mortgaged the resources of this country for the benefit of British capitalist and for accomplishing the aims of British imperialism. It is barely conceivable that, in view of this resolution and the tendency it represents, the policy in regard to future borrowing may be so altered as to render it possible to allocate specific assets against particular charges. But even if such an orientation is feasible as regards future indebtedness, it cannot possibly avail the Government in defence of their past extravagance. It may sound like a suggestion of mere tactics for the moment, but it is based on a most important distinction of principle, to point out that the repudiation by India of her Government's obligations need not impoverish the creditors if Britain takes over—as in justice she should—the debt which has been incurred for her benefit. The whole of the ordinary unproductive debt of India can be proved to have been wholly incurred for the exclusive benefit of British imperialism. If those who, like our contemporary, the "Leader", would bewail the lot of the lenders in case such a policy is definitely adopted, really feel for the poor (?) creditor, we invite them to analyse carefully the origin and character of this debt. For ourselves, we have no doubt that before an impartial international tribunal, duly considering both sides, the claim of the Government of India that the Indian people should bear the debt, incurred not even in their name, certainly not with their authority or consent, and used admittedly for purposes not to the benefit of this people, cannot possibly be allowed. As the Congress Resolution rightly points out, the Government of India, if they go on unchecked in their career of unauthorised and unjustifiable extravagance, will leave the people so thoroughly squeezed out that they will have no means left to tackle the grave questions of social reform that await them under a Swaraj regime. And if such a rich people as that of the United States have refused to take over the debts incurred by a good many of the States, like Texas, Florida, New Mexico, which have been taken over and incorporated in the United States, the Indian people would have both principle and precedent on their side in refusing to shoulder the liabilities which have been incurred by the present Government without authority, without benefit, without justice.

It is, then, unfortunate, to say the least, that the resolution should ask the people of India to hold themselves "liable for all debts and liabilities, rightly or wrongly incurred hitherto by the Government." Even on the narrower grounds of immediate financial requirements, it is imprudent to accept these liabilities and preclude the country, by the necessary implication of the terms of the resolution, from adopting any of the expedients which may be suggested to reduce the burden of the debt, and expedite its repayment. If this resolution holds good, India under Swaraj would be debarred from reducing the rate of interest, or instituting special levies, or embarking upon a plan of wholesale funding and conversion on the model of Gladstone's and Goschen's schemes for the British consols—thereby preventing the people from getting the benefits of even such moderate economies as may fall short of complete repudiation. And, of course, with the resolution in its present form, there can be no hope of inducing the British people to take over India's debt partially or wholly, even though a most unanswerable case could be made out for such a course. They would tell the Indian people: "You have made your bed and you must lie upon it". It is, indeed, possible for the Congress to reconsider this momentous question. But the damage of this resolution would be done, if, as is quite probable, the League of Nations or some such international body considers in the course of this year the whole question of international indebtedness, and arrives at the obvious and inevitable decision that all international debts shoul be cancelled. India is supposed to be an equal member of this international assembly. She may get an opportunity to represent her case before such a body and participate in the general scheme of cancellation. We know, of course, that there is no earthly chance that the present Government—who will officially represent India in such a conference—will adopt the Indian national view-point and place it before the international assembly. But that is no reason for the Indian people to accept in advance all past liabilities, "rightly or wrongly incurred."

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

The statement which the Working Committee of the Congress has issued constitutes a complete reply to the charges which Mr. Das thought fit to level at the Congress; and the public can only wonder and regret that Mr. Das should have, in a moment of deep disappointment, sought to throw the blame of his own and his party's failure to achieve their ends on the shoulders of the majority which could not see eye to eye with them. Every one of the three charges Mr. Das has brought against the majority is shown by the Working Committee to be entirely injust. His complaint that "every reasonable proposal for compromise was rejected, every suggestion for postponing the discussion of the Council question was negatived," becomes meaningless when it is remembered that the question of Council entry, being one entirely of principle, is not susceptible of compromise and had to be decided by the Congress one way or the other. The Civil Disobedience Committee had unanimously recommended that the decision of the Congress, whatever it might be, should prevail, and be respected and more than one leading member of Mr. Das's party had declared that the country should abide by the decision of the Congress. In these circumstances to repudiate the decision of the Congress or allege that it was hastily arrived at, because it goes against the wishes of the minority, is not quite fair to the majority. As for the complaint that every suggestion for postponing the discussion of the Council question was negatived, we venture to say that the refusal of the Congress to prolong the discussion was both just and necessary. Mr. Das cannot complain that the question has not been discussed thread-bare or for a sufficient length of time ever since it was first mooted. It was exhaustively dealt with by the C. D. Committee. The All-India Congress Committee then discussed it and subsequently the Subjects Committee discussed it in all its bearings. Both the All-India Committee and the Subjects Committee were against Council entry by a decided majority and finally in the Congress too the majority were opposed to it. The charge, therefore, that the question had not been sufficiently well discussed is altogether untenable. As for the other charges regarding the Near East crisis and Civil Disobedience, the Working Committee is able to show how entirely baseless they are. The Congress far from ignoring the crisis has taken the only proper course to deal with it. We regret extremely that Mr. Das should have proceeded to make serious allegations against the majority of his fellow-Congressmen without taking care to see whether the allegations were justified. Frankly to own defeat and proceed to devise measures to win over his countrymen to his and his party's views would have been much more proper than to throw the blame for such defeat on the shoulders of others.

Notes of the Day

Why Lord Curzon Is Obdurate.

With the unyielding insistence of Turkey on the restoration of Mosul, the position of the Allies who seek to justify their disinterestedness has become very difficult. Lord Curzon at Lausanne denied that his Government had the interest of oil at heart in their determination not to separate Mosul from Mesopotamia. But the trend of history since the war illustrating the powerful influence of oil is sufficiently impressive to expose the hollowness of Lord Curzon's categorial denial of Britain cherishing a desire for the oil-fields of Mosul. Presiding over the Inter-Allied Petroleum Council on November 21st, 1918, Lord Curzon said: "All products of oil fuel, gas oil, aviation spirit, motor transport spirit, lubricating oil, etc., played an equally important part in the war; in fact, he might say the Allies floated to victory on a wave of oil. Without oil how could they have procured the mobility of the Fleet, the transport of their troops, or the manufacture of several explosives? How could they have carried out the necessary transport of men and ammunition to the various theatres of war?" The San Remo Agreement, signed between France and England on 24th April, 1920, is still more significant. The Agreement runs:—

"The British Government undertake to grant to the French Government or its nominee 25 per cent. of the net output of crude oil at current market rates which His Majesty's Government may secure from the Mesopotamian oil-fields, in the event of their being developed by Government action; or in the event of a private petroleum company being used to develop the Mesopotamian oil-fields, the British Government will place at the disposal of the French Government a share of 25 per cent. in such company. The price to be paid for such participation to be no more than that paid by any of the other participants to the said petroleum company. It is also understood that the said petroleum company shall be under permanent British control."

Oil-fields of Mosul.

In view of the Allies having floated to victory on a wave of oil and this division of other peoples' property rights, who will believe in the humanitarian plea of Britain and France? What with the influence of oil-fuel in revolutionising shipping and other important industries and the dominance of the Standard Oil Company in controlling the petroleum market of the world, the position of England as undisputed mistress of the seas is fearfully assailed. With the destruction of German shipping, which, before the war, threatened serious rivalry with Britain, America, supplying nearly 80 per cent. of the oil needs of the world, bids fair to oust Britain out of the seas, unless the latter bestirs herself and establishes a control over the oil industry. When it is a question of the Empire being at stake, Lord Curzon, with his high falutin imperialism, is not the man to yield to Turkish claim without stubborn resistance. The modern State is a sort of "predatory organisation" for exploitation within and without, and the intrigues of the Allied Governments against Turkey constitute a dark chapter in the secret diplomacy of Europe. But fortunately the very power of the interests at stake—in the present case those of the Standard Oil Company and America—and the interests to be furthered—those of the Shell Transport Company and England and France—seem to constitute a sort of indirect protection to Turkey, which aided by the disinterested support of Russia, will come out of the struggle with flying colours. Lord Curzon will be wise to climb down from his untenable position and accept the inevitable.

Council Bills Again.

The Secretary of State is going to sell Council Bills on India once again after an interval of three years. It is a standing complaint against the Government of India that they embark upon the practical execution of a policy, the theoretical bearings of which they simply ignore, being inconvenient. And here is an illustration in point. How are the Councils to be sold? By competitive tenders, we are told. Then what becomes of the Indian legislation and orders which have fixed the rate of Indo-British Exchange at 2/- the rupee? The competitive rate is about or above 1/4 the rupee; and it may possibly be a little higher, if the export trade of India has definitely recovered, and if the proceeds of the British loans are to be used to pay for the crushing imports of Government stores and Railway material. But are we to assume from this that it is the intention of the Government to revert to the *status quo ante* the Babington-Smith Report, and stabilise exchange, now that it has returned to its pre-war level, at the old level? Or do they desire to give an artificial stimulus to the British exporter to India, by forcing up exchange to the prejudice of the Indian exporter? The feelers in this regard we have noticed more than once in these columns suggest the former possibility; but the commitments of the new British Cabinet to the industrial interests in Britain make the latter eventuality not at all an inherent impossibility. It is the misfortune of India that her Government being autocratic and irresponsible, decisions in such vital matters to the country's commerce and industry are taken absolutely without any reference to Indian opinion. Those who have elected to co-operate with the present Government have had ample warnings, if they had the sense to see them, of the intentions of this Government. But we have never doubted the utter futility of these men and institutions to restrain the Government when once the latter have embarked on a course of dissipating the country's resources.

CONFERENCE PROVES ABORTIVE.

UNACCEPTABLE BRITISH PLAN

REJECTED BY FRENCH CABINET.

VITAL ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Paris Conference has broken down—Reuter.

CONFERENCE DEFINITELY CLOSED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

It is stated in French circles that to-morrow's conversations between France, Italy and Belgium will be purely courtesy interviews and by no means a continuation of the Conference which has definitely closed.—Reuter.

BELGIANS AND ITALIANS OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Jan. 4.

While the British and French delegates, this morning, firmly adhered to their respective programmes, the Belgians and Italians were still hopeful that a compromise would be reached.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S INSISTENCE ON GUARANTEES.

The Conference this afternoon will probably be confronted by two schemes. First, Italian, which approximates the French; and second, Belgian, which provides a shorter moratorium than that suggested by the British, but supports the French in demanding guarantees during the moratorium.—Reuter.

A significant development, to-day, was the departure, at two this afternoon, of a special messenger with an urgent despatch from Mr. Bonar Law to London in a French military aeroplane.—Reuter.

LATER.

The aeroplane which was carrying Mr. Bonar Law's despatches to London had a forced landing shortly after leaving le Bourget aerodrome, but nobody was hurt. The despatches contained a full report of Mr. Bonar Law's speech yesterday and his reply to the French criticisms. These were telephoned to London.—Reuter.

POINCARE'S ULTIMATUM.

The Conference reassembled this afternoon at three and was interrupted at 4-20 to enable the delegates to examine Mr. Bonar Law's detailed reply to M. Poincaré.

Reuter learns that prior to the interruption, M. Poincaré delivered something in the nature of an ultimatum, declaring that it was useless to continue to talk unless the guarantees or sanctions were accepted. It is understood that the British delegation will leave Paris, this evening.

The Italians also oppose the British plan.—Reuter.

DEPARUTRE OF BRITISH DELEGATION

The Havas Agency states that the British delegation leaves to-morrow morning. Discussion will go on between the French, Belgian and Italian delegates. Mr. Bonar Law expressed continuation of friendship between the people of England and France.—Reuter.

NEW CAUSE FOR FRENCH EXASPERATION.

TRANSFER OF GOLD SECURITY TO U. S. BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

One of the things which angered the French most to-day was the revelation that forty millions sterling gold on behalf of France and sixteen millions on behalf of Italy, which had been deposited with the Bank of England in the time of the Great War, had been sent to the United States to purchase war material for the Allies. The papers of Paris declare that France is thus deprived of the most valuable deposit which safeguarded French credit. A French semi-official statement explains that the gold was deposited as security on the advance of 150 million sterling and was to have been restored three years after the war, at the same time as the repayment of the advance was effected.

A financial authority is quoted in London to-day as having stated that the British Government, merely as a book-keeping transaction, paid the French interest on this gold. This was construed as carrying the liberty to use the money as was thought fit, instead of letting it lie idle during the period of financial stress. It is pointed out that neither France nor Italy have paid interest on their debts to Britain.

Official circles declare that Britain is perfectly justified in her action and has a set-off both on the interest and the capital in the amounts owed by France and Italy. Stress is laid on the futility of rebuying the gold merely to re-deposit it in London.—Reuter.

FRANCE INSISTS ON GUARANTEES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—On resumption of the Allied Conference here at three this afternoon, Marquis della Torretta submitted the Italian proposals. Mr. Bonar Law followed and read out a detailed statement giving further reply to French criticisms of the British plan. Then M. Poincare spoke and declared that little could be gained by further discussions on the present lines. M. Poincare said that the French did not oppose a moratorium, but it must be accompanied by substantial guarantees.

Mr. Bonar Law replied, adhering to the position that the imposition of guarantees during a moratorium would defeat the object in view. The Conference adjourned at twenty past four to enable the delegates to examine the British detailed statement.

The Conference was resumed at half past five. The Belgians have not yet spoken to-day. Outside the Conference, hopes and fears were in the balance, but it was freely stated during the day that a rupture was inevitable. The British delegates return to London to-morrow.

ITALIAN AND FRENCH PLANS.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 4.

There were two meetings to-day before the Conference terminated. At first, the Italian proposals were put forward, and an adjournment took place in order to examine them. The considered reply to French criticism of the British plan was also presented by Mr. Bonar Law, abolishing (word mutilated) objections to it which have been put forward. Whereas it is alleged the British plan infringed the Versailles Treaty it is thought that adequate machinery exists in that Treaty for every proposal made by Britain, and that the Treaty was expressly drafted in such a way as to ptrmit modifications which the changing circumstances might make necessary.

It is moreover pointed out that the French plan, on the other hand certainly does depart from the Peace Treaty by suggesting the Powers to the Committee of Guarantees, to disallow the expenditure proposed in Germany, and to prescribe an increase of German taxes. Where the production of such taxes might prevent compulsory measures taken in the last resource, it nevertheless would invoke going beyond the provisions of the Treaty.—E. O. W.

VITAL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

MR. LAW'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—In the course of a statement which he made after the Conference Mr. Bonar Law explained that discussions throughout were every friendly. Both M. Poincare and he concluded that there was a vital difference of opinion between them, and that it was obvious that nothing could be gained by long discussions and arguments.

Mr. Bonar Law, concluding his statement at the Conference, declared that after earnestly considering the French proposals, His Majesty's Government were definitely of opinion that if it was carried into effect, the proposals would not only fail to attain the desired results but were also likely to have a grave and even disastrous effect on the economic situation in Europe. Therefore, they were unable to participate in them or to accept responsibility for them. At the same time, the British Government assured the French Government that while extremely regretting the irreconcilable difference of view on such a serious subject, the feeling of friendship of the British Government and people towards the French Government and people remained unchanged.

M. POINCARE'S REPLY.

M. Poncare replied that the French Government had examined most attentively the British proposals and the longer they studied them the more they were obliged to recognise that the proposals involved a considerable reduction of debts owing to France and the overthrow of Treaty of Versailles; and it was impossible to accept such a solution. The Government of the Republic deeply regretted their inability to agree with Great Britain on this serious question, but thanked the British Government for their friendly statement and assured them that, notwithstanding the difference of opinion, the sentiments of the French Government and nation towards England would remain unchanging ly cordial.—Reuter.

FURTHER ALLIED CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—The French, Belgians and Italian will continue their conversations to-morrow after which date the Belgians will leave for home.—Reuter.

U. S. OPINION OF PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

New York.—Newspapers published to-da the express unanimous opinion that th breakdown of the Paris Conference can be expected. The "New York World" declare that if Mr. Hughes means business, he must be prepared to act quickly and deal with the realities of the problem, namely, guarantees before France commits herself to the policy of independent action against Germany.

The "New York Times" considers that th British plan is impracticable and that it rests purely upon economic considerations, which at the present form only a minor part of the question at issue.—Reuter.

TRYING TO BRIDGE THE GULF.

STATEMENTS BY LAW AND POINCARE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—In the course of a statement, tonight, Mr. Bonar Law said that since the Conference in London, M. Poincaré and he had realised the virtual impossibility of reaching an agreement. Nevertheless, that did not prevent them from doing their utmost to secure an agreement. Mr. Bonar Law stated that M. Poincaré brought the issue to the point by expressing the opinion that nothing could be gained, possibly something important would be lost, by future attempts at a compromise in the reality of which nobody would believe.

M. Poincaré stated:—"There is a ditch between us; not only the views of the French delegation, but also the views of the French people make the bridge impossible, and the only chance of an agreement lies in being able to find a way from one side of the ditch to the other." M. Poincaré defined the ditch as follows:—"Is there to be a moratorium with pledges or without pledges?"

Mr. Bonar Law was unable to accept the distinction of that form and insisted that the difference was simply whether steps to be taken would or would not prevent the recovery of German credit, whether it was better to seize whatever was within the reach or to consider whether what was seized would prevent the recovery of German credit in which lay the hope of obtaining a larger sum.—Reuter.

(Continued on next page.)

"THE CHRONICLE."

AS ORGAN OF ASIATIC ASPIRATIONS

SUGGESTED PARIS EDITION.

M. Felix Valyi wires from Paris under date January 3:—

A group of European friends of Asia and Islam suggests the starting here of a weekly edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" destined to be the organ of Asiatic aspirations for Europe and America. We could start immediately with two or three thousand pounds. Please consult friends without delay. It is a splendid opportunity for forming a nucleus of prominent writers and thinkers with a view to support freedom of thought and new ideas in the interest of Asia and Islam.

RAOUF BEY ON TURKISH ASPIRATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Constantinople.—A message states that Raouf Bey, President of the Angora National Assembly, in the course of a speech before the Assembly, has insisted that full satisfaction must be given with regard to the whole of the Turkish programme with reference to Thrace, the Straits, capitulations and racial minorities. He has suggested that the United States shall provide a National Home for Armenians on American soil.—Reuter.

M. LENIN.

Berlin.—Professor Klemperer, specialist in internal diseases, has again been summoned to Moscow to attend M. Lenin, whose health has once more become worse.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

RUMOURED ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The "Daily News" states that it has authentic information that the formal announcement of the engagement of the Prince of Wales to the daughter of a well-known Scottish Earl, will be made in the next two or three months. The family is one of the oldest in the peerage with castles both on the north and the south of Tweed. It adds that the bride-elect has both beauty and brains, is very popular among society and is one of the closest friends of Princess Mary. The paper is most gratified that the Prince is making a love match with one of his own race and says that the choice completes the ideal of the democratic English Royal House.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS DENOUNCES FRANCE'S ADVENTURE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The grief and anxiety evoked by the breakdown of the Paris Conference is tempered by the feeling of relief that at least we know where we stand. It is expected that the Cabinet will meet on Mr. Bonar Law's return to-day when it is believed the question of withdrawal of Sir John Bradbury from the Reparations Commission will be considered. The next move of France is anticipated with the greatest uneasiness. All the editorials in the morning papers are couched in a friendly tone towards France but it is generally unequivically recognised that England must completely dissociate herself from the forcible action that France apparently contemplates and an acute apprehension is manifested regarding the consequences of such an isolated move for France and the whole of Europe. It is pointed out that the British offer with regard to the remission of the debts necessarily falls to the ground.

The whole fabric of peace is in grave danger, declares "The Times", referring to what it terms a reckless adventure contemplated by France. The paper says: "We are deeply concerned at the risks France has undertaken. British friendship, tarough France's own action, must perforce remain inactive in her perilus hours." It expresses the opinion that a situation has been created in which the recovery of adquate reparations is extremely doubtful and concludes by saying that France is venturing alone among her enemies.

The "Daily Telegraph" consoles itself with the belief that only good can come from getting down to plain political facts and fundamental and emphasises that there can be no thought of a rupture. The paper thinks that the United States may take diplomatic action.

The "Daily News" expresses the opinion that M. Poincare's contemplated action will be an irrevocable step towards ending the entente provoking and undying hatred of the German people. The British Government must seriously consider, when the die is

(Continued on next page.)

WHO ARE TURKS?

AN AMERICAN'S ANSWER

TURKISH NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

The following are extracts from an article from the pen of Mr. William Linn Westermann published in "Asia".

Ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans, if asked the question posed above would answer somewhat as follows:—"The unspeakable Turk! He is a red-handed murderer living in Constantinople and Asia Minor and ruling many Christian people. It is his particular delight to massacre these Christians with fiendish tortures and beastly excesses. He is a Munammadan, and he has many wives, like Solomon. He is a great fighter, they say; but he has never shown any ability to rule subject peoples, particularly Christian subjects, except by force and utter brutality. The entire Turkish political organization is based on graft. The Turks should be kicked, bag, baggage and baggy trousers, fez and harem, out of Europe. I read in the papers in September that the Turk had defeated the Greek in Asia Mino around Smyrna. Then they burned th city and massacred or deported the Greeks and Armenians. Now the Allies propose to let these savage hordes come back into Europe. They are a terrible menace Christian civilization. It is a shame."

It will be difficult to alter this widespread American opinion of the Turkish people which has in it much truth as well as error. It is founded upon the loathsome facts of repeated massacres of the Armenians in the past thirty years, upon dim memorie of like massacres of the Bulgarians an other Balkan peoples in the latter half of the nineteenth century and upon the know ledge that the Turk follows another religiou belief than our own. This religious belief he seems to cling to with an ardour that defies our missionary zeal. Also, he fought on the side of Germany in the war. Altogether the score against him is a heavy one. He had no press agent during the war, except in Germany, where he did not need any. It is true that British officer who fought against the Turk at Gallipoli sent back word that he was not so bad as they expected—that, in fact, he made rather splendid soldier. This was surprising Now comes an additional surprise. In September the Turks routed the Greek armies in western Asia Minor and drove them almost headlong into the islands of the Aegean Sea. Who are these Turks, anv way? They were whipped in the war. Why don't they stay whipped? What do they want?

STUBBORN FORCES OF MUSLIM ANATOLIA.

Since the victory of the Turkish Nationalists under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal Pasha at the end of the past summer, the time has come when the Western nations, including the people of the United States, must re-estimate the entire Turkish question and try to understand the Turkish people and its problems. We have awakened to a realization that the Turkish Nationalist movement has been able to gather behind it all the stubborn forces of Muslim Anatolia. It is apparent that the Nationalist cause—which is called a "Turkey for Turks" movement—has become a living ideal to these "Turks," for which they are entirely read to fight to the death.

If we speak of the Turks in the large racial sense, that is, as an ethnologist would refer to them, they form one of the three branches of the great Tartar family stock. They are widely scattered people, related to the Mongols of Central and Northern Asia. They occupy, more or less thickly, a wide strip of steppe territory stretching from western Siberia to the Balkan Peninsula. They include the Turkish-Tartar tribes of the Transcaspian district, the settled Tartars of northern Persia and Azerbaijan, the Turkish tribes of lower Russia and the Turkish-speaking Muslim people of Thrace, Macedonia, Albania and Asia Minor.

In the political use of the terms, as applied before the Great War, the Turks were the ruling class of the old Ottoman Empire. This ruling class was recruited chiefl from Asia Minor and European provinces of the empire. As used in this political sense, the word "Turk" has practically no racial significance. In the six hundred years since a Turkish tribe under its leader, Ertoghrul moved westwards from the Transcaspian districts into Anatolia and established itself in north-western Asia Minor, the few Asiatic nomads who then came in and the related tribes who followed them have been entirely assimilated into the blood of the old native population of Anatolia. The purest Turkish stock remaining there that of the small number of Turkoman nomads, who still move back and forth in central Anatolia as their ancestors did centuries before in the steppes of Turkestan. Probably three-quarters of the Muslim inhabitants of Anatolia, west of the Taurus Mountains, have no trace of Turkish blood in them. They are entirely the descendant of the old Asia Minor peoples that have lived there for four thousand years. As for the other quarter of the inhabitants of Anatolia who may have some claim to portion of Turkish blood, in most cases the physical traces of their Asiatic origin have disappeared. Many of those who claim straight family descent from the old Turkish conquerers have blue or bluish grey eyes. The slant eyes characteristic of the Mongol and Tartar stocks are seldom seen among them, except in occasional and individual reverted types or among small and isolated tribes. The old Asiatic physique appeals much more frequently among the representatives of the Azerbaijan Tartars of Russian Transcaucasia than in Turkey. It is necessary, therefore, to fix the fact that the "Turkish" official classes and the "Turkish" peasantry, who formed the backbone of the armies that fought the

(Continued on next page.)

PRIMARY EDUCATION

COMPULSION TO BE INTRODUCED

SCHEME FOR BOMBAY.

A Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 11th January 1923, at 4 p.m. for the consideration of the Scheme framed by the Schools Committee for the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F. and G. Wards of the City of Bombay.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee presumes that the Corporation approve of the Committee's proposals for an introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education throughout the City under a three years' programme, subject only to this modification that the beginning should be made with the F and G Wards, instead of A and D Wards, as proposed by the Committee. The Committee considers that there is now a full agreement among all parties concerned that progress in the matter should be as rapid and sustained as possible. The Resolution to be binding must be passed, it has to be remembered, "by at least two-thirds of the Councillors present at the Meeting and by at least one-half of the whole number of Councillors." If the Resolution is adopted as required, the next step will be to write to Government to satisfy them, as required under Section 4, of the said Bombay Primary Education Act that "the Corporation are in a position to make and will make adequate provision in Municipal or other recognized Schools for free and compulsory education" and also to request them to give their previous sanction, as required under Section 3 "to issue the necessary notification to the public, naming the area in which Primary Education will be compulsory and also the date from which and the extent to which it will be so compulsory," the Act empowers Government to make rules regulating the forms and matter of the letters to be written in this behalf and they have sent, for expression by the Corporation of their views, Draft Rules which they intend to make accordingly.

SCOPE OF COMPULSION.

Three questions however must be definitely settled and perhaps all embodied in the preliminary Resolutions of the Corporation to be adopted as above mentioned, and also stated in the letters to be sent to Government. The *first* is that of the extent to which compulsion is to be applied. The Schools Committee would in this regard propose that it should apply to all castes, creeds and races (expect, as proposed by Government, Europeans and Anglo-Indians) and to boys as well as girls, except only Moselm girls for the prsent. The Committee feels that it has public opinion fully behind it in this proposal and it is recommending the exclusion of Moselm girls chiefly for want of a sufficient number of female teachers with the minimum qualification necessary—which want, it will be the Committee's endeavour, to supply as early as possible. The *second* question to be settled is that of the date from which, in the Wards chosen, Primary Education shall be free and compulsory and the *third* is that of the date when the notification to the public announcing this is intended to be issued. Substantially complying in this regard, with the provisions embodied in the Government Draft Rules, the Schools Committee would propose to the Corporation that the 1st of July 1923 may be fixed as the day for the commencement of compulsion and the 1st of April for the issuing of the notification. *The letters to Government may well go early in November*, so that Government will have over 4 months for making such enquiries or references as they may deem necessary. It is needless to say that the Schools Committee will supply all the information that shall have to accompany the letters to Government, even according to their Draft Rules.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

The Schools Committee's work shall however have to begin much earlier.

The first and preliminary of these steps will be to take a regular and systematic census of all the children in the area who actually are as also those who are sooner or later expected to come within the limits of the years of compulsory attendance. The basis for the estimates are the figures to be culled from the last Government Census Report. There are in the F and G Wards together about 12,000 occupied houses with a total population of about 320,000 or say about 60,000 families, which return 50,000 as the total number of children upto 11 years of age complete.

The next important step that shall have to be taken will be the opening of new Schools. The existing Schools, nearly 85 in number may be expected to absorb about 3,750 new pupils, which leaves 15,000 children for whom new Schools shall have to be opened. The Schools Committee pursuing the popular policy of locating Schools as near the residences of the children as possible (so as to minimise the dangers of accidents, etc) proposes to open for these 15,000 children 120 new Schools. The cost of the Schools will be Rs. 10,00,000.

If Mosaim Girls are to be exempted from compulsion, this amount would be reduced to 9-10th, that is, to Rs. 9 lakhs. For 9 months the expenses would be approximately Rs. 7,00,000, the initial expenditure being the same for 9 or 12 months.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

Next shall have to be made some arrangement for the purpose of ensuring effective Co-operation from the Private Recognized Schools, to whom we look for the absorption of a certain proportion of the children to be newly brought into School. About 4,500 children are thus assigned to these Schools in the F and G Wards. There are at present 20 Private Schools with about 2,000 children on the rolls.

Next comes the necessity of strengthening the supervising staff proportionately to the increase of Schools and scholars in the F and G Wards.

Lastly comes the question of the strengthening of the staff of the Committee's Central Office in charge of the Secretary and its proper location.

There are various other minor heads under which expenditure will be necessary, such as provision for Manual Training, Special School Equipments such as Books, Carts, Maps and other Educational Requisites or amenities and for Special Teachers for such subjects as Drill, Drawing, Music and Needle work and the various branches of what is terned Domestic Science. Then there must be a reserve in hand to meet such contingencies as the failure of Aided Schools to absorb the children assigned for absorption by them or a rise of rents or prices. The Committee sets down the requirements for these miscellaneous purposes at Rs. 60,000 for a year, for the two Wards in question.

The sum required for 1923-1924 is Rs. 8,96,100 and it works out to less than the Rs. 55 per annum, average per additional child to be brought under compulsion. As said before only half of this additional expenditure is to be borne by the Corporation.

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

NEED OF CENTRAL ORGANISATION

MR. ANDREWS DENOUNCES SPYING SYSTEM.

The following are extracts from the closing speech of Mr. C. F. Andrews at the All-India Railwaymen's Union Federation held at Lahore on the 27th December 1922.

I held out of the Trades Union Congress movement at the outset because I thought that it was premature, and I know that Mahatma Gandhi thought so also at the time.

I am ready now to confess that I was wrong in not joining the movement at the outset, because I can see that it has already had two great effects which are in themselves its justification. First of all, it has in a practical manner united the Labour Movement in India with the world movement and has given it the strength of the world's sympathy. Secondly, it has made the Federation of the different trades and industries in India, within their own borders, absolutely imperative. It is the result of this second impetus which we are now experiencing in full to-day

Disunion in the ranks of railway employees which we most feared has now been averted. Two different movements towards Federation, —one in the North of India and one towards the South,—which at one time appeared to be likely to clash and divide the railway world in India, have now decided to unite at a common meeting to be held early next year at Allahabad with plenipotentiary powers. At that joint meeting it appears to me to be now certain that a true Federation of railwaymen of India will take place. The significance of this meeting of Allahabad will not end there. For the first time in railway history of India we shall have a solid and reliable central committee at Delhi, composed of men whom the railway men themselves have selected through their own chosen delegates, which will be able to meet face to face the Railway Board and transact business and negotiate with the Railway Board in a constitutional and regular manner.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

The matter will not stop even there. For it is quite certain that such a centralised mode of transacting business between the employer and the employed is necessary in every great industry in India, and if the Railwaymen's Central Committee succeeds and shows to the world at large that it is able to deal ably and honestly with the railway labour matters and to settle labour disputes, then it is quite certain that we shall soon have a Millowners' Board acting on behalf of the Cotton Mill-owners and a millwoners' central committee acting on behalf of the mill-men and mill-women. In that case we shall possess a central organisation for avoiding sporadic mill strikes and for settling labour disputes in cotton mills in a constitutional and rational manner. Still further, it will be clear that if success is granted us in such larger industry as their and others like them, such as the jute industory and the coal industry, then the movement will advance from strength to strength under its own impetus until it covers the whole labour world of India. It will be then an immense assistance to the Government of the country and to the people of the country, if only it can be faithfully and honestly managed and directed. For there is nothing that a Government, which itself is of an essentially centralised type, finds more difficult to deal with than a vague and disorganised and uncentralised movement in the field of labour. At the present time, the Government of India both at the centre and in the provinces, is pitiably groping about, seeking for something, thing in the labour movement in India with which to come to grips. There is no central Labour Board representing the men when a great strike occurs, such as that on the East Indian Railway this year, the position of the Agent of the Company and of the railway Board itself is absolutely pathetic. Every thing is intangible, and most precious weeks we wasted in seeking to come to grips. Agreements reached on one part of the railway line are repudiated on another, and the strike lingers on with infinitemisery to the strikers and to the public. But if once we have in this country a central standing committee of railwaymen at Delhi, a central committee of cotton industries at Bombay, a central committee of jute industries at Calcutta and so on, we shall have a legitimate rational and constitutional means by which employers may come to terms with the men as a whole,—means whereby bad employers may be brought into line and bad strikers may be kept in check. We shall also have a constitutional means whereby Government, acting as a true intermediary, will be able to keep peace and direct its own labour policy.

SPYING SYSTEM.

But for any such system to work well, we require honest and intelligent men, not only among the employees, but also among the employers. Let me take the question of of employers first. The practice of paying sums of money or giving promotion to secret agents among the men, who are prepared to spy upon their fellow men and to act as

(Continued on next page.)

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

traitors, must absolutely cease. If any employer uses such weapons of favouritism and bribery to corrupt his own workmen and to seduce them into betraying their fellow men, then in my opinion he is no gentleman and he deserves to be treated as such. How is it possible to expect the men to act honourably if employers themselves use dishonourable weapons.

And I am sorry to say that in this matter the Government of India is by no means without blame. I have had my own pupils suborned by Government agents to act as spies against me. I have caught red-handed a Government agent himself spying in my private drawers, while he thought I was away at College, and he has confessed to me that he was sent to do so by the Secret Service Police. This kind of thing which appears to be going on to-day on a continually extending scale, is sapping the foundations of morality and mutual trust amongst us. It is a system, which brought to an end the mighty Roman Empire of old, and if it is employed here to the full it is to bring to an end the British Rule in India also; for it is thoroughly and essentially un-British. I am not speaking of vague rumours. I have found out myself these paid agents and I have had personal confessions from them. Their use is now far too accurately known by the men themselves to be denied. They are traitors; but what word can we use strong enough for responsible and educated men if they descend so low as to employ them? It is dirty work.

LABOUR LEADERS.

Now let me take the employees themselves. There is one thing that must be stamped out immediately, if this labour movement is to have any permanent success. Those who are entrusted with the railway men's money must be absolutely beyond reproach for their uprightness of character and incorruptibility. I have spoken about dirty actions, but nothing can be more dirty than to take the hard-earned money of poor working men and to squander it on useless extravagance or (what is worse still) embezzle it. Yet this, I am sorry to say, has happened again and again in the labour movement in India, and it must be stopped at once. As I said in my opening speech, Mahatma Gandhi has done a signal service to the country in declaring so emphatically that leaders must be men of character first and men of character last. In comparison with this the rest hardly matters at all. Therefore, as I have spoken quite openly about the evil disease which appears to me to be spreading among the employers of labour and in Government itself, namely, the evil disease of secret spying and corruption, so I have spoken quite openly about the evil disease which appears to me to be spreading among the men namely the evil disease of dishonesty. Let the central committee at Delhi be absolutely incorruptible, and then we shall very rapidly win the support of every railway in India. But once let the suspicion arise, that the railwaymen's money is mis-spent, and that the standing committee is living in luxury at the men's expense, and then in a moment the whole organisation will be paralysed and we are bound to fail. I shall not shrink from pressing this point with all the conviction of its importance that I have in my own mind, upon the final meeting at Allahabad before the Central Working Committee is selected.

A RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

I now come to the final point with which I intend to deal at length in the closing address, the question of the relation of the vastly preponderating number of Indian railwaymen to those who are European or Anglo-Indian by race. This preponderance is of course enormous in every railway, and the proportion is likely to become even greater still in the future, as special privileges are withdrawn. For it is as clear as possible that in the future the railways must become Indian through and through in this country, just as the railways are English through and through in England, and Japanese through and through in Japan. But we all recognise that there must be an inter-secting stage, in which English and Anglo-Indian employees will still be necessary in order to keep up the efficiency of the Indian railway system which has been accomplished in the past to a great extent by their means and any sudden change would dislocate and throw out of working order. We are, therefore, all of us prepared to deal as generously as possible with those who have done such good work in the past, and to make the period of transition as free from inconvenience and unfairness as possible.

"ABOLITION OF VESTED INTERESTS."

But what we cannot agree to is any perpetual racial discrimination. What we are out to abolish are all those vested interests by which Indians in their own country are kept out of posts for which they are fully qualified. At this point, may I correct the "Times of India" and other newspapers in order to make it clear that in my speech in Bombay, as the context would clearly show. I meant simply this and nothing else by the words "abolition of all vested interests." I was not so utterly insane as to advocate the abolition of the payment of interests on the capital borrowed in England for railway construction, as the "Times of India" editorial endeavoured to interpret my words. My whole attitude, from first to last in labour matters, as a believer both in the rights of capital and in the rigats of labour alike, should have prevented that false interpretation.

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

To return to my main thesis, we are determined to claim, upon all railways, that the principle of "equal pay for equal work" shall be carried out with all due regard being paid to the existing conditions and all avoidance of unnecessary hardships in the process, but at the same time without any undue and unnecessary delay. We are against racialism in any form whatever. If an Englishman or an Anglo-Indian is clearly a better man for the post and is willing to take the post on a pay which is suitable to the economic conditions of the country, by all means let him take it. Just as in England at the present time there are Indians practising in the medical profession and in other professions, who are not debarred from practising on the ground of race, so we would not debar any Englishman or Anglo-Indian from taking up a job in India, for which he was best qualified by his character and ability. But we claim, at the same time, that, just as an Indian practising in England has no special privileges on account of his race, so Englishmen and Anglo Indians in India should in the long run have no special privileges. We believe that this principle goes back as far as Queen Victoria's Proclamation, in 1858, and that it was made abundantly clear in the King's Proclamation of August, 1917. We are not prepared to see these solemn promises trifled with any longer. That it means in the long run the practical Indianisation of the Indian Railway Service, with the one clear proviso that there shall never be any racial discrimination against the Englishman and the Anglo-Indian, we are well aware. It must mean this in India, just as it means the practical Anglicisation of the English railway service in England, with the one proviso that no Indian should be debarred from applying for service in England on the ground of race. This is the only conceivable basis of a British Commonwealth of Nations, and it should be quite clearly understood that this is the one acid test to be applied in every department, all along the line, to the theory of this "Commonwealth of Nations" itself. If the theory does not react to this acid test it is clearly and obviously a fraud, and it should be called by its proper name by all honest men.

All that I have said implies, that no Railway Union in India should shut its doors to any railway workman on account of his race. If any Anglo-Indian or European is ready to join a Railway Union, on the principles which I have just stated, he should be welcomed as a brother and a comrade and a friend.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MILLER.

This brings me to my closing words, in which I wish to make a sincere and respectful tribute to the good and honest work done for the whole railway system of India by Mr. J. B. Miller, the Chairman of our Reception Committee and the organiser of the North-Western Railway Union. I have not had the means as yet of knowing fully all Mr. J. B. Miller's opinions on railway matters or all his actions in reference to all the different strikes, in which he has been engaged. Possibly I might disagree with some of them, as he might disagree with mine. But I have had the privilege of working with him in the settlement of one strike, namely that on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, last year; and I can say with full knowledge of the facts that he and he alone succeeded in turning a dangerous and disorderly strike into a peaceful and orderly one. He won the confidence of the men as few leaders have done; and when I was called in by the men themselves to help towards a settlement, he played a most honourable part throughout and worked with me so loyally and with such absolute sincerity and truthfulness, that he won my sincere respect in return,—a respect which I trust I shall always continue to hold. It was with the deepest regret that I heard of his arrest and imprisonment early this year. I saw him in prison, and was struck by the lack of all bitterness and resentment, with which he took the punishment.

With these words I bring the sessions of this Conference to an end.

FIRST FREE STATE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. James Macneill, the Chairman of the Dublin County Council and a retired I. C. S. has been appointed the first Free State High Commissioner in London.—Reuter.

GOLD TO INDIA BY AIR.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Addressing the London Commercial Club, Mr. Brancker, the Director of Civil aviation, said that it was estimated that the carrying of gold to India by air in a week instead of the time taken at present, would save a hundred thousand sterling annually in interest. He thought that the time of flight to India might be shortened to seventy-two hours within five years.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF FUNDING BRITISH DEBTS.

Washington.—The U. S. Ambassador in London, Mr. Harvey, has arrived here and proceeded to the White House. The belief is officially expressed that an early agreement will be reached with regard to the funding of the British debt. Senator Robinson, (Democrat), introduced a resolution to-day in the Senate, authorising the President to appoint representatives on the Reparation Commission.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEBT TO AMERICA.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 4.

Mr. Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lt. Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and the British Treasury experts have landed at New York on their way to Washington to discuss with the United States the administration question of funding the British debt to America. Discussion begins the next week —B. O. W.

AN INTERESTING LAW SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter at the High Court to-day disposed of an interesting case in which the question at issue was whether a ward of the court of wards was competent to contract debts. The plaintiff was a widow and she sued the Jaghirdar of Arni for certain sums of money which, she alleged, her husband during his life-time had advanced to him. The Jaghirdar while admitting a portion of the claim said that though he was a major his estate had been taken over by the Court of Wards in 1917 and under Section 34 of the Court of Wards Act he was incompetent to contract debts. His Worship upheld the Jaghirdar's plea and dismissed the suit. There were, however, no costs allowed against the plaintiff since she had lost her suit only on technical grounds.

PRATAP LIBEL CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRZAPUR, Jan. 5.

In the "Pratap" Libel Case, the Editor Pandit Srikrishnadutt Paliwal has been acquitted, the case being honorably settled outside the Court.

WHO ARE TURKS?

(Continued from previous page.)

British, bravely if savagely, at Gallipoli, in Palestine and in Mesopotamia, are Anatolian peasants with a very small infusion of the blood of Central Asiatic tribemen. After describing the early history of the Turks, the growth of the "Young Turk" movement, the writer proceeds:—

The complete defeat of the Central Powers and Turkey in the Great War gave to the statesmen of the western world assembled in Paris an opportunity of retrieving the situation in the Near East. The Turks were utterly defeated, particularly by the brilliant campaign of General Allenby in Palestine. This campaign had shattered the fighting strength of Turkey. Had the Allied statesmen been able to grasp the situation in the Near East, to settle it without reference to their own national selfishness, to keep in view only the good of the world and primarily the good of the peoples of the Near East, they might have inaugurated a new era for the sorely tried Turkish peasantry and for the non-Muslim minorities in Turkey. These minorities must, in the confusion of Near Eastern peoples, continue to exist in Anatolia.

Particularly in dealing with Near Eastern affairs, the leading statesmen assembled in Paris, with the exception of President Wilson, had nothing of this in mind, despite professions of wordy virtue. It is not to the discredit of President Wilson to state that he was personally unacquainted with the fundamentals of the Turkish situation. It *is* to his discredit that, in dealing with the Turkish peoples, he agreed to the one step that has been fatal to the Greeks, the Armenians and the Turks alike. On April 26, 1919, Signor Orlando, after the publication of Mr. Wilson's open letter upon Fiume, assembled his Italian delegation and left Paris for Rome. On April 28, which was Sunday, there was a long meeting at President Wilson's house in Paris, at which President Wilson himself, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau were present, with Premier Venizelos of Greece sitting in the chair so lately vacated by Orlando. M. Venizelos has publicly claimed that the representatives of the Allied Powers, at this subsequent meeting, invited the Greeks to send troops into Smyrna: and this is the formula adopted by Mr. Lloyd George.

"THE EYE OF ANATOLIA."

Smyrna is called by the Turks "the eye of Anatolia." It is and has been for centuries the outlet of the products of all Asia Minor. It is much more necessary, economically, to Asia Minor than is New York harbour to the United State. It may be true, as Venizelos has stated, that the Allied statesman, in fear that the Italians would occupy Smyrna and make another difficult situation for their Jovian statesmanship to handle, did invite the Greeks to send their troops thither. The advisers of Mr. Wilson upon Turkish questions were entirely ignorant of what was going on. They remained uninformed of the decision to permit the Greek troops to enter Smyrna, until to their astonishment they read in the papers of May 16 that Greek troops had landed there. On the Greek Territorial Commission that reported on the Turkish settlement to the Council of Four, the American experts on Turkish affairs had consistently remained opposed to any project that would permit the Greeks to establish themselves in the Smyrna district and attempt the task of ruling over the Muslim Turkish majority undoubtedly existing there. Even after the massacres of the Muslims by the Greeks and the flight of great numbers of the Turkish population to escape the Greek rule of Sterghiadis, from May, 1919, to September, 1922, the majority population in the occupied zone was, no doubt, Turkish. If M. Venizelos' statement is true, that he, as head of the Greek Government, was asked to send Greek troops into Asia Minor, the chief honour of the fatal Smyrna decision must fall upon Mr. Lloyd George.

Upon the landing of the Greek troops at Smyrna on May 15, 1919, a massacre of the Turks occurred, which again can be readily understood by one who knows Near Eastern methods; but it is as inexcusable as were the Turkish massacres of Greeks and Armenians. Upon that day and during the next five days, the Greeks, by the fact and extent of their massacres, lost all claim before civilized nations to their assumed right, as a minority of superior culture, to rule over the stolid Muslim peasants of Asia Minor.

The news of the massacre of Muslims by Greeks spread rapidly throughout the Turkish dominions. Mass meetings of protest, on a great scale, were held in Constantinople. The King-Crane Commission, sent out into Syria by President Wilson, bore witness to the desastrous effect of the Greek occupation among the Muslims of Syria. British officers in inner Anatolia, who were conducting the disarming of the Turkish troops, reported the Muslims immediately began to refuse to give up their arms. Previously the demobilization had been going on with little difficulty. From Constantinople the Allied leaders sent an able and highly respected Turkish officer, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, into Anatolia as an inspector of the Turkish troops then under arms. Under his leadership and that of the best elements of the Turks who had fled from Constantinople, the Turkish Nationalists movement became the reality with which the European Powers now have to deal. In its present form Turkish nationalism is, without question, the direct outcome of the Greek occupation of Smyrna.

TURKISH NATIONAL PACT.

On January 28, 1920, the "Tashkilat Milli", that is, the Turkish Nationalist organization, met in Assembly at Angora and adopted what is now known as the "Turkish National Pact." This is, in a real sense, a "Declaration of Independence" on the part of the Turkish people. It defines the principles upon which the Turkish Nationalists, representing now those areas in which Turkish-speaking Muslims largely predominate, have formulated their political ideals for the new Turkish State. Its basic principle is its full and entire acceptance of the western slogan of nationalism, of self-determination, of the right of the majority population of any given district to decide under what form of rule, and whose rule, they desire to be. The Nationalists stated that the lands occupied by the Ottoman Muslim majority, which are united in religion, in race and in political aims, are to be unified into one State. They accepted for those areas in which the population majorities are doubtful the principle of decision by a free popular vote. They specifically defined this method as the means of determining the future status of Western Thrace. They agreed tacitly to the loss of the Arab portions of the old Ottoman Empire, because the Arabs are not Turks and because they desire independence from Turkey. They demanded that Constantinople, as the seat of the Sultanate and the capital of Turkey, should be guaranteed complete security; and they also agreed with the western desire that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous should be free to the commerce and the traffic of the world. They agreed in the principle to maintain the rights of the religious and racial minorities within this new Turkish State. The sixth and the last article of this brief twentieth century Declaration of Independence concerns Western peoples:

"It is a fundamental condition of our life and continued existence that we, like every country, should enjoy complete independence and liberty in the matter of assuring the means of our development, in order that our national and economic development should be rendered possible and that it should be possible to conduct affairs in the form of more up-to-date regular administration.

"For this reason we are opposed to restrictions inimical to our development in political, judicial, financial and other matters."

CAPITULATIONS ABOLISHED.

The last paragraph implies the abandonment of the "capitulations." These capitulations are the treaties made with Turkey by the western Governments, including the United States, for the establishment of some method of jurisdiction for foreign non-Muslim peoples resident in Turkey. They are based upon the same principle as that which induced the early Sultans to recognize the *millets* among the non-Muslim subjects of the Empire. They permit Europeans and Americans, since they have no religious courts and the *sheri* does not provide a law in which the testimony of a non-Muslim has equal weight with that of a Muslim, to have all cases in which nationals of these countries are concerned tried under their own national laws in their respective consulates. The Turkish Nationalists rightly feel that these privileges and the "financial capitulations" that have developed out of them have been abushed in the past and that they are not consistent with complete independence of Turkish Governmental action in the modern and western sense. The justice and success of the demand of the Nationalists for the abolition of the capitulations must of course, depend upon their ability to provide a satisfactory legal machinery for the conduct of cases dealing with non-Muslims aliens. Essentially it must mean, on their part, the abandonment of the *sheri*, the sacred law, as the basis of Turkish jurisdiction, in other words, the separation of Church and State in Turkey.

As the situation stands at the time of this writing, the Turkish Nationalists, fully supported by the Turkish population of Anatolia, have driven the Greeks entirely out of Asia Minor. The French Government early in 1920 began to recede from its Peace Conference policy of supporting the "Greater Greece" claims of Venizelos. By the Franklin-Bouillon treaty with the Turkish Nationalist Parliament at Angora, October, 1921, the French Government agreed to support the claims of the Turkish Nationalists. The attitude of the British Government has, on the other hand, remained pro-Greek. Under the influence of a very wealthy Odessa Greek, Sir Basil Zaharoff, who has been knighted by the British Government, Mr. Lloyd George continued in the hope of a successful issue of the Venizelist policy. For the policy of Mr. Lloyd George in the Near East, this may be said *it has* been consistent—stupidly and utterly consistent.

The disunion of the two great western Powers on Turkish questions is absolute and final, except, with respect to the freedom of passage through the Straits in peace and war. The Italian Government and people are undoubtedly ranged upon the side of France in its policy of supporting the Nationalists. All hope of re-establishment of any Greek authority in Asia Minor is completely gone. When and if the Angora Government obtains control of Constantinople, the shadowy power of Sultan Mohammad is certainly done for, so far as real authority over the Turks is concerned. The immediate future of the Turkish peasants will assuredly rest with the Turkish Nationalists. What are the chances that they can rule the new Turkish State with any honesty, energy and success? Will they treat the past of rapid and sentimental idealism followed by their predecessors, the Young Turks, and end in the same slough of cruelty and syniclsm that the Young Turks reached?

Is not the entire attitude of the west regarding the massacres committed by the Turks based upon a false assumption regarding the Muslim religion and the character of the Anatolian "Turks?" Is the history of Christian nations in the past free from blemish in this respect? Are we, the Christian peoples, even to-day in a position to throw stones at Islam? Were there not certain massacres—aye, and deportations—carried on by Christian peoples on the western front during the war. What are we to answer to the Turks if they throw in our faces the fact that during the war some five hundred thousand nomads of Central Asia—Turkish-speaking peoples—were murdered or died of privations when they were driven out of their homes by the Russian peasants? The Russian peasants are Orthodox Christians. If a westerner intends to discuss the massacre question with a Muslim, he must be prepared for recrimination. Above all, if he is an American, he must be ready to explain the lynchings of negroes that occur unpunished among us. The Muslims, when the subject of cruelties arises, show a marked curiosity on that matter; and it is an irritating topic of conversation for one of us.

As to the Turkish character, our conception of it as quite ebastly is strangely disturbed by the reports of dilettante travellers in Anatolia as well as those of scholars, consults of the west and western business men who know the country well. Taking the Anatolia farmer-folk to be in great part typically Turkish, let us grant that the Turk's application of the Near Eastern custom of bloody sacrifices of his foes to his economic and religious hatreds is beyond excuse. Nevertheless he seems to be more generally and genuinely liked by foreign Christains than are the Christian populations who live with him. His virtues are humble but fundamental. He is said to be hospitable, honest, loyal and obedient to authority. Particularly notable to western travellers is the straight and confident look of the peasant Turks.

ADVENT OF NEW IDEALS.

The Muslims of Anatolia share with all their brethren of the Near East the superstitions and the credulous simplicity that go with a low-grade system of education. All reports upon the Muslim schools condemn them as incapable of training the Turkish people to meet the new conditions of the modern life that they must face. For the Near East must, and will be opened to modern, in the sense of western, methods and ideals. It is purely academic to talk about whether the Near East would not be better off if the western peoples would draw out and leave it to its own devices. This cannot be. It is not in the cards as they lie on the world's boards to-day.

Some measure of the blame for the present vicious situation existing in the Near East is laid by unthinking people to the bad results of Christian missionary education of the past century in Turkey. This is entirely unjust. The injustice arises from a correct observation—that the western colleges in Turkey are the outstanding expressions of western penetration, and that westernism has not so far brought to the people of the Near East either peace or prosperity in any conspicuous degree. But the judgment based upon this observation shows neither penetration nor discrimination. The record of Christian missionary work, its hospitals, its medical treatment, its ideas of sanitation and its college teaching will stand the test of analysis. The harm of westernism has not come from that sources. The evils of westernism are partly invitable in the over-rapid acceptance of western ideas by the Near East without thought of consciousness on the part of Turkish progressives of the terrible indigestion that must affect their civilization if it swallowed westernism raw. Also in large measure these evils are due to the dire and reckless methods of our political and economic penetration. As compared with these activities, western missionary work need offer no explanations or excuses. In the present reaction against western exploitation this missionary activity, the best of western service to the Near East, is suffering temporary lips. No doubt it will regain the position it has lost and carry on again its quiet and honourable service.

Who are the Turks? Since the victory of the forces of the Nationalist organization, they are the great majority of the people who live in Anatolia. With arms and under great difficulties they have successfully asserted their right to rule over a large part of the area that they believe to be "Turkish." In this area they desire a minimum of western interference. Will they be able to meet the thousand difficut questions of the peaceful development of this country as they have stood the gaff of war? This depends upon the quality of their leadership. They have a chance.

The attitude of the Government of the United States towards the new situation created by the complete victory of Turkish Nationalism has been formulated and was published by the Secretary of State late in September. It holds that the United States is not interested in boundary or territorial questions involved in the settlement of the Graeco-Turkish War. This is both correct, diplomatically, and sensible, practically, for the United States has not been at war with Turkey and had no part in the formulation of the Treaty of Seires. The Secretary of State took a firm stand upon certain question in which the sympathies and interests of the American people are involved, including adequate protection by the Turkish Government of the religious minorities of non-Muslims in Turkey, the protection of American educational and missionary property in Turkey and maintenance of the rights of protection of American nationals in Turkey involved in our capitularly treaties. His statement also strikes a new tone in our relations with Turkey by laying great emphasis upon an expected increase in American trade relations with the Near East. Presumably from considerations of sound international policy in general and of the future increase in our trade interests, our policy, as published, demands that the freedom of passage through the Straits shall be maintained. In answer to an open cable despatch addressed to him by Bishop James Cannon, Secretary Hughes pointed out that the demand for action in the Near East, involved in the cable of Bishop Cannon, had already been met, so far as it could be met without an actual war against the Turkish Nationalist Government on the part of the United States.

ADVICE TO AMERICA.

In this published correspondence, the Department of State was absolutely correct upon all points, as matters now stand. If America wants a war with Turkey, it must declare war through its constitutional chanels. Such a war, which is unthinkable, would violate the most political traditions that the people of the United States have held. It would mean that we should be fighting in behalf of Venizelos' policy of imperialistic conquest for Greece of a territory that the Turkish Nationalists rightly hold to be "Turkish". The territory in Asia Minor that the Greek armies had occupied *is* Turkish, whether one decides the territorial rights involved on the basis of the economic necessities of the countries concerned or of the predominant feeling of the population in the invaded territory. If we are to fight because of the inhumanity of massacres and deportations, we must be just and so declare war upon Greece and Turkey alike. If Bishop Cannon did *not* wish war, his cable was ill-advised.

Whatever may be our future attitude towards Near Eastern affairs, it must be founded on an appreciation of new conditions. The first of these is that there is now a real Turkish State, no longer the old Ottoman Empire. Furthermore we must realize that the Turkish Nationalist movement has solved, at least temporarily, an old riddle current in the foreign consulates and embassies of Constantinople. This riddle referred to the capitulations and the hundred other forms of foreign financial and political control. It ran: "Where is a Turk his own master?" The old answer was: "In Hell." Now there is a new answer: "In Anatolia."

Mr. Wilfred Ewart, the British novelist, has been killed in Merico City by a stray short fired by New-Year revellers. Mr. Ewart achieved fame with his first novel.—B. O. W. through Reuter.

CONFERENCE PROVES ABORTIVE.

(Continued from previous page.)

cast, whether her troops should remain on the Rhine.

The "Westminster Gazette" terms the rupture a disaster and says that the policy outlined for France must drive Britain increasingly to detachment from the concerns of the continent.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that despite the absence of a breach, only a semblance of the old reality of the entente remains.

The "Daily Graphic" says nothing must be done to make the Anglo-French rift greater.

"POST" AND "MAIL" CRITICISE MR.

The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" alone criticise Mr. Bonar Law. The "Post" regrets that he Parted with France for what is apparently an unnecessary solicitude for Germany. The paper trusts the entente will continue but will certainly be shortly subjected to severe tests.

The "Mail" deplores Britain's relative isolation while Europe is steadily drifting nearer to unknown dangers. It says that the Government should never have allowed the difference of opinion to lead to a rupture. —Rueter.

FRENCHTROOPS ON THE RHINE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—French troops on the Rhine have been asked to hold themselves in readiness for all eventualities. When the news of the rupture was received in the General Headquarters, according to a Mayence telegram to "Le Journal," all men on leave were recalled.—Reuter.

"WE DID IT BY YOUR LEAVE."

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is learned in the official circles that Government, before using the French gold deposit in connection with purchases of munitions in America during the war, obtained unequivocal permission of France.—Reuter.

GERMANY WON'T COMMIT SUICIDE.

In view of the crisis a significance is attached to the statement of the German Finance Minister who in an interview in Berlin said: "We cannot be expected to commit suicide in paying and we won't. I warn the world that this nation, though weak and weary, won't accept another slap in the face if such a slap comes, then the fury that will seize the tortured people and break the borders of restraint will get beyond control of any Government."—Reuter.

ITALY OPPOSED TO BRITISH PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rome.—At a meeting of the Cabinet today Sgr. Mussolini confirmed that Italy declined to accept the British reparations plan.—Reuter.

It tranpires that the Belgian and Italian delegates, in the afternoon sitting, also declared that they were unable to accept the British plan and endorsed the French view. —Reuter.

FRANCE DETERMINED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Paris.—There is no doubt that, while acting with a moderating sang-froid, France will now resolutely and firmly put into execution the plan which she asked the Allies to subscribe to. To-day's statement emanating from semi-official sources adds that all hopes that Britain will eventually rally to the French scheme, if it proves efficacious and productive, must not be abandoned yet.

TURKISH VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lausanne.—The Turks and Russians are pleased at the breakdown of the Paris Conference. Ismet Pasha, however, denied in an interview that he intended to take advantage of the situation created thereby and said that he came to Lausanne to conclude peace and he was unable to see why the disagreement at the reparations Conference should affect the negotiations at Lausanne. —Reuter.

ECHO OF "MUTINY IN INDIA."

CONNAUGHT RANGERS RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

In paying a tribute to British goodwill in the course of a speech in *Dail Eireann*, President Cosgrave announced that the British Government had released the Connaught Rangers who were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for the mutiny in India two years ago. The Irish Government was reciprocating by pardoning those who assisted the British during the four years of struggle.—Reuter.

MR. S. BALDWIN OVER TAKEN BY STORM ON VOYAGE

LONDON, Jan. 5.

New York.—Towards the end of the heavy winds and storms reached the climax, the vessel slowed down to five knots, huge seas were pounding the deck and the stairways were battened down when Mr. Stanley Baldwin and his colleagues of the British Debt Funding Commission were taken off the storm-tossed "Majestic" at a quarantine station by a Government cutter.—Reuter.

I. C. S.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION DENIED

LONDON, Jan. 5.

It is authoritatively stated that the report that Viscount Peel has decided to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission to examinee the whole question of the position, prospects and grievances of the Indian Civil Service, is premature and inaccurate; it is a pure guesswork founded on Viscount Peel's recent statement in the Lords and nothing definite has yet transpired.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND ISLAM.

VACILLATION OF TURKS' ALLEGED FRIENDS.

THE QUESTION OF MASSACRES.

"EXTREMIST" M. P'S.

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Khwajah Kamalud-Din, author of a very moderately-worded book called "India in the Balance", has written another called "The House Divided." It is published by the Islamic Review at the Mosque, Woking, England, at the price of 5 shillings. Critics did not hesitate to say of the last book that, if India was "in the balance," the writer was very careful not to tip it over. By many people this will be counted to him for righteousness. They will like the present volume. It plainly aims at the reconciliation of the British authorities with the world of Islam. "To make friends with Muslims, to help them in their aspirations, will be a great asset in the stabilisation of British rule. Every well-wisher of the Government in India would hail with joy and such indication of the dawning existence of a new psychology in the British nation—of the desire to reconcile Islam." So says our good author, but he says more also. For example: "The interest of the Muslim Indian is not bounded by the shores of India, and in my opinion his feeling for Arabia and Turkey over the matter of the Caliphate, is far more real, far stronger, than his desire for Indian Home Rule." Frankly I do not like the implication. As Muslims are grateful people, if the British Government likes to appease their susceptibilities it can hope apparently to detach them from the cause of national liberty. I sincerely hope not. But it is only fair to the author to say that these 150 pages contain many of noble aims, bold claims and valuable arguments.

Turks' Wavering Friends

The most distressing feature of the fight for justice is not, to my mind, the open opposition of the enemy. It is the wavering of alleged friends. While the enemies of Turkey are admitting that "a pro-Turk agitation of some importance is being carried on in England, and even in America", I find alleged friends of Turkey vacillating in the moment of crisis. When Turkey demands a plebiscite of Western Thrace, to ascertain the preponderant population and fix the ownership and control, this sort of people advocates handing it over to Bulgaria,—a minority race. When the rout of the Greek army in Asia Minor was filling friends of Turkish independence with joy, I found one member of pro-Turk organisation looking over a publication of the League of Nations, on Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor. The "wobble" had set in. He now thought that Turks were incorrigibly inclined to massacre. He rolled off some very dubious figures about massacred Christian Armenians. I at once asked him why he had never studied, or at least never referred to, the losses of the Muslim population of Armenia during the period of these alleged atrocities. I handed him the following statistics affecting five Turkish provinces which were invaded by the Czarist Russian forces during the great War. These troops were let in the country by the "Christian Armenians", who raised an army of 150,000 volunteers on behalf of the foreign invader, Czar Nicholas II. The rebellion in Van let in the flood of war, which the insurgents raised to the horror of massacre by their murders and outrages on fellow-citizens and erewhile neighbours. The troubled soul had never heard of these figures.

Statistics of 5 Provinces.

For the benefit of all who have to face the "Just as bad as one another" lukewarm persons, I give these figures showing the number of pre-war Muslim inhabitants in five specified provinces, and what has become of them, after Holy Russians (Czarist type) and Christian Armenians got in their Christian work, in an invasion rendered possible by Armenian treachery.

PROVINCE.	Muslim population. Before-war	Fled from province.
Van	308,000	100,000
Bitlis	361,615	144,647
Erzindjan	148,672	15,000
Trebizond	1,100,624	131,000
Erzerum	704,573	282,202
	2,623,484	672,848

	Killed massacred and died.	P. C.	Present popnlation of Muslims.
Van ..	108,000	35%	100,000
Bitlis ..	108,484	30%	108,484
Erzindjan..	54,434	37%	79,238
Trebizond..	223,143	22⅝%	746,482
Erzerum ..	207,105	29%	215,266
	701,166,	26⅝%	1,249,470

The very admissions of "friends of Armenia" as to their numbers and their right to territory, and so on, prove that the bulk of the Armenian Orthodox people has been preserved. On the return of the victorious Turks, and the final withdrawal of Russia owing to the Russian revolution, a proportion of the Orthodox population fled. Another part had fallen in the war, or lost their lives in the prosecution or failure of insurrections. A small proportion were signally punished for their share in massacre and outrage. In no way can their ordeal, brought on themselves by their own insurrection, equal that of the Muslims. Out of a population of 2,623,484, over 670,000 fled and over 700,000 others perished; the population having been reduced to 1,249,470. Well over one-half have gone from the muster roll of these five provinces alone.

Armenians' monopoly of being massacred.

We hear no word of sympathy from the average Christian when such facts are brought home. Armenians are assumed to have a monopoly of being massacred; which is sometimes graciously relaxed so far as to include Greek Christians. A Muslim, seemingly, cannot be massacred; or if he can be and is, it is a matter of no moment.

Those gullible folk who believe that the salvation of a nation lies in copying the English must find some of the news of the day, rather disturbing to their peace of mind. In the London journals of December 12th appeared three successive reports of divorce cases heard before Mr. Justice Horridge. From the evidence in these, a realistic writer would build up a strange picture of society as it now runs in the West.

But I will not labour the point. We have reached a stage of disillusion, and even of abandonment of old principles, in which the most hardened of us would hesitate to recommend themselves as models to others. Yet some of these "others" look with yearning eyes on the wretched farce we Westerners are flogging along its worn-out path. Even a disastrous failure can find admirers, if it is a foreign failure.

Monster demonstration in Madrid.

Despite every effort to conceal from the world the strong feeling in Spain against the campaign of waste and outrage in Morocco, Spanish sources have had to admit the seriousness of a monster demonstration in Madrid. The reports are to the effect that the demonstrators demand several things that one would suspect are official and not spontaneous, such as "fixing responsibility for military disasters, reorganisation of the army", etc. The thing that is most significant, and that is included almost as an afterthought, is "that the Moroccan adventure shall be brought to a close." That is the real note of the protest; and it is just the sort of protest that Spain has been throttling and suppressing for years. Even to-day the Government are trying to dish up stale meats in the shape of Raisuli's terms of submission. Every one who has any knowledge of the Riff, knows that the question is not of Raisuli, but o fAbdul Karim. Despite all sorts of lies to the contrary, this great chief is the very reverse of submitted. Of course he desires peace, but not a peace under Spanish control. Spain, it appears, also needs peace; and it ought to be arranged; but Spain knows Abdul Kerim's legitimate price for peace and the return of Spanish prisoners.

Channel Tunnel.

We have probably not heard the very last word of the Channell Tunnell. It is rightly improbable, however, that we shall soon get the tunnel. The Government holds out no hopes. At this sad moment along comes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to destroy our illusions and let the cat out of the bag. You know how we all wept—sweet tears—over the dove of peace that was going to find its difficult way through that old tunnel. Now Sir Arthur says the psychological moment for the tunnel has passed. The proposal, he informs us, was chiefly of value in the contingency of a Continental war. We have had our war, and have not yet money for another; ergo, the tunnel is off. What dupes we pacifists be.

Ex-British Colony in Smyrna.

Correspondents in the journals are pressing to secure relief for the ex-British Colony in Smyrna, in the shape of assistance in refaining its former footing. They even ask for some provision to that end in the Peace Treaty, so presumably, poor Turkey has got to pay somehow and somewhen. Indignation is expressed at the fact that, while the late Government of Wales and the rest of this Empire subscribed £50,000 to the relief of Greek and Armenian refugees from Anatolia, no money was found for good Britishers who contributed to the dramatic effect and the necessary panic. Amid all this, I hear no word about relief for Muslim refugees, who had to fly from the blessings of Christian conquest; although we are chiefly a Muslim Empire.

"Liberation Day" was celebrated at Jerusalem (behind British bayonets) by the Jews, and even in England there were celebrations, at Eton and elsewhere, in the form of military commemorations. It is strange that the majority of the population of Palestine regards itself as having been enslaved,—or, at the least fails to discover any evidences of liberation.

The New Parliament.

There is so much misrepresentation going on about the "extremist" members of Parliament, that I feel it right to state a few facts about a recent incident. The first late sitting of the new Parliament has been attributed to "a foolish Parsi member talking too much." The sapient writes of the "Pall Mall" and the "Evening Standard", whose Indian news or news to India are so credulously followed by some Indian readers, will not tell all the facts of the case. The following details may be of interest.

There was a good debate, though the subject was a "dry" one. It was on the Soudan, and a 3½ million loan for growing long staple cotton. The Ministry had, in spite of protests, insisted on a long night. The Labour Party fought against this stupid exaction, which is instituted in order to provide for a "Monte Carlo" vacation The House could enjoy reasonable hours every day if the recess were for eight to ten days. Labour party protests, from 1-30 to 2-0 a.m., failed to move the Ministers, so the Party resolved to retaliate and talk them stiff. The Ministers said it was impossible to discuss such a subject at any length; indeed, a few Members failed to talk strictly to the subject. It was then that the much-discussed Parsi member, Mr. Saklatvala, started to talk about the Soudan, and about cotton in all its aspects, until 4 a.m., when he calmly started to examine "the agricultural risks of cotton growing." This finished it. The Ministers foresaw speeches till 8 a.m., and resorted to the Canal procedure of closure, after boasting that they would not need to exercise it. Now we have the reason of the Parsi speaking so long.

IRISH CONSTITUTION BILL.

MR SAKLATVALA'S SPEECH.

The following speech was made by Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., in the House of Commons, on November 27th last, during the discussion on the Irish Constitution Bill:—

Mr. Saklatvala in moving, to leave out the word "now." and, at the end of the Question. to add the words "upon this day three months." said:—

"I realise the unpopularity I am courting in taking this step, but it was distinctly understood between my electors and myself that they did not wish me to back up a Treaty which was based upon coercion and was signed under duress. I do not now speak on behalf of the Labour party in the House. I wish that to be made perfectly clear. I maintain that, perhaps as a purist, I adhere in the Amendment to a principle that the Labour party has laid down, namely, the principle of self-determination. It is not to be understood that I do not share the wishes or the prayers of my chief, nor is it to be understood I have not the same desire as my colleagues, but I must frankly admit that I do not share their hopes. I believe that the only cure will come when either this Government or a future Labour Government tells our friends in Ireland that they have a right to a genuine and *bona fide* self-determined voice of their own. Unless that is done, neither the Treaty nor the Constitution nor the Bill now before the House is likely to do what we all, against our convictions, hope that they may do. We talk of a Treaty. Hon. Members on all sides of the House have written and spoken in unmistakable terms in expressing their views that the unfortunate part of the Treaty was that the signatures were obtained under duress. I feel that that duress was undoubtedly there, and the unfortunate fact was that it need not have been there. If matters had been left to the free will and the good sense of the people, the result would have been quite different from what it has been.

We have heard to-day quotations and illustrations of similar enactments for colonies and dominions of the Empire. Is there any real parallel between those Constitutions and the hopes and desires of the people of the countries concerned and the hopes and desires of the Irish people? Was Australia not rejoicing and waiting almost to a man and woman for the day when her Constitution would be confirmed by this House? Was not South Africa, after a great war and defeat, gratefully awaiting the day when the Treaty would be passed and the little minority of the republican in a constitutional manner would be permitted to express themselves as a minority? The people of Canada, too, were determined to have their Constitution and to work it. The case of Ireland is different. It is no use our pretending that it is not so. We cannot adopt the policy that by driving deeper into the soil the roots of a cactus, and by carefully covering it with soil, roses will grow later on. I pay my homage to the great spirit that reigns in this House, to-day and to the great spirit that pervades the people who sent Members to represent them in this House. I admire that spirit at its full value. In spite of all the bitter differences in the past, we are determined to come to a genuine and sincere unanimity upon this question. Were we settling the matter in dispute between ourselves here. that spirit would give us a permanent solution; but our unanimity does not affect the disunity in Ireland, and that point does not seem to be before this House as emphatically as it ought to be.

Was there ever an instance in the history of treaties where immediately after a treaty had been signed, two out of the five signatories had to repudiate their signatures as not having been put down with a *bona fide* and conscientious intention? The Hon Member for Spen Valley (Sir J. Simon) was pointing out to us the great improvement which has taken place since the Treaty. I am sorry to hear an argument of that kind being advanced on rather imperfect observation (Hon. Members "Here here"). The imperfect observation which I wish to point out is not referred to in the spirit of the hon. and gallant Member for Burton (Colonel Gretton). It is quite in another direction. In the first instance, what is the constituent assembly which has sent us this document? Soon after the Treaty and, apart from anything that was ever contemplated at the time of the Treaty, a truce was entered into between the two factious parties in Ireland creating an artificial Dail to tackle the problem of the Treaty. I take no sides with either of the Irish parties, but I maintain that truce—or that promise to observe a truce—was not fair to the people of Great Britain, and it was certainly more than unfair to the people of Ireland. Under the truce it was decided to call an artificial constituent assembly, and when the moment came, even that truce was not observed, and the so-called constituent assembly cannot on any *bona fide* and sincere principle of self-determination. be accepted as a truly and properly elected Dail representing the people of Ireland in the ratios and the proportions in which they stand. I was present at the last great Labour Conference in Ireland; I attended its sittings in Dublin and I saw there written down in black and white and heard proclaimed from the platform—

"A plague on both your houses"—

on both parties, both the pro-Treaty and the anti-Treaty party. I have heard it declared that Irish Labour, well organised, is determined to work for a workers' republic. These are the views which are being expressed, and the Labour party in Ireland is bound to come into its own, however much hon. Members may jeer or laugh. The Republicans are there; it is no use denying that they are there in very large numbers, and it is extremely doubtful, if coercive measures were not taken, whether they would not prove themselves to be the majority of the people of Ireland, and they cannot be buried or covered up. We are assured by the Prime Minister that, according to Mr. Cosgrave, Ireland is only waiting for the Constitution to be carried through this House, and that they are going to work it out. Mr. Crosgrave knows that he had to shoot four human beings a week ago, and he has had since to take another life by violence—that of Erskine Childers. He knows that the prisons of Ireland are to be filled with thousands of men, and even some women, without charge and without trial. He knows that Ireland is to be prepared to receive this Constitution, not with joy and flags and illuminations, but with martial law, penalties and threats, imprisonment and ships waiting to depopulate the country. [*Interruption.*] I will ask you, Mr. Speaker, to save me from those who are pretending to be my friends. I appeal to the Prime Minister and I appeal to the House.

Once, in 1801, our predecessors and your forefathers thought they had worked a great political trick and a mighty political charm when with great unanimity in Dublin and London they brought about the Act of Union. For 120 years that Act of Union has only produced distress to Ireland and disgrace to this country. I, as your friend—not as your critic nor as your opponent—feel that I am in conscience bound not to be a party to another and a greater mockery. Until the Labour party in this country comes into power, until genuine self-determination is permitted to the people of Ireland, there is going to be neither peace nor fidelity to the Treaty, nor the carrying out of the Free State Government, nor any of the "tosh" we have been hearing of late. I am speaking in a most difficult position. I know I seem to be the friend of my enemies and the enemy of my friends, but time and history will prove my case. I shall not be at all sorry or ashamed to say that even if you were all unanimous, I stood aloof and away from you. Within five years this House will find the necessity for undoing this unanimous or semi-unanimous Act after more distress and more suffering. Let me predict that it will be the Labour party sitting on those benches which will have to afford real freedom to Ireland. Instead of merely expressing a pious opinion, I take my courage in my hands and true to my convictions I move this Amendment in order to create an opportunity for myself to vote against the Bill."

Mr. Newbold seconded the Amendment.

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IS MUNICIPAL SERVICE GOVERNMENT SERVICE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—So, Mr. N. M. Joshi is at the bottom of it! In his own words, he is responsible for the ban on municipal teachers, some of whom were over-enthusiastically working for the coming Municipal Elections. The public will be obliged to hear Mr. Joshi's replies to the following interesting questions, in connection with the same elections, if he is in a position to answer:—

(1) Is the municipality a limb of the bureaucracy?

(2). Are Municipal Teachers Government Servants?

(3). Does Mr. Joshi know that the Government has of late modified its rules governing the conduct of Government Servants, in order to enable them to fight against the N. C. O. movement? If he does, will he please tell us what action he has taken to get the same altered.

(4) Does Mr. Joshi know if any Government Servant are actively canvassing for some favoured candidates —Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Jan. 4.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation there was an animated discussion touching the question of their boundary extension. The Acting Chairman stated that the Committee appointed by the Government to report on this question had recommended that Calcutta should include Manektolla but not Cossipore, Chitpore nor the new dock area. If, however, it be decided that the new dock area should be included in Calcutta, it must also incorporate the whole of the garden Reach Municipality. The Commitee further recommended that there should be statutory obligation for the Calcutta Corporation to spend annually rupees three lakhs over and above the present receipts from Maniktola Municipal area. The Municipal Committee carefully considered the matter and recommended that the amalgamation of Cossipore and Chitpore Municipality and the new dock extension area should be reiterated but the suggesion about the inclusion of the whole of the Garden Reach area could not be entertained and that as regards Maniktola, the Corporation would spend one lakh annually for its improvement. The meeting accepted the recommendation of the Municipal Committee.

A CHALLENGE TO ALL SCEPTICS.

I wish to bear public testimony to the wonderful powers of foretelling possessed by Prof S. Venkataswaran, B. A., Irinjalakuda, North Malabar. one of the most remarkable Astrologers and mesmerists I have met with. I have consulted him on many occasions and the unfailing accuracy with which his predictions come to pass shows the extent to which exactness may be reached by a Scientific Study of Astrology and other Ocult Sciences by educated men of his type. Any number of questions relating to one's life may be sent to him even enclosed in a sealed cover and it is astonishing to find it being returned unopened with correct answers. The Professor realises at the rate of only half a rupee per query by V. P. P. and refunds the money in rare cases of incorrect answers. I invite the public and especially the Sceptics to try and be convinced of the greatness of Hindu Astrology.

K. A. SUBBIAH, M. A.
Professor of Science.

Hindu College,
Tinnevelly.

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INDORE STATISTICS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The author of the Special Statistical Report of the Holkar State sent a copy of his Report to the important journalists in India so that he himself and those who wished to make practical use of it, might be profited by their enlightened criticism. Unfortunately, however, this object has not been fulfilled. Some of the leading papers have made only a passing reference to it, while one paper which has been kind enough to criticise the work has sadly misunderstood it and one cannot help feeling that the so-called misunderstanding is purposeful.

Real adverse criticism is always instructive and leads us further than where we are and, therefore, to a sincere author it is always more welcome than a favourable criticism. When, however, the object of an adverse criticism is to damn an author's whole work purposely, simply because some of its conclusions appear to repudiate a dogma which a critic holds so very dear to his heart to gain some particular object then certainly the author can have nothing but pity for such a critic. From the tenor of the criticism which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 30th November, 1922, one cannot help feeling that the writer has taken up cudgels with his contemporary with a political object behind it and has, therefore, attempted to discredit wholly the work from which the writer believes, that the "Times of India", draws its authority for the statement that the income per capita in India is perhaps more than what it is frequently pronounced to be.

Every one will admit that nothing is more prejudicial to a scientific study of Indian economic problems and to the economic development of India than that the results of independent research and investigations into the domain of economic science and economic history should be vitiated by political notions of any kind. However, let us examine the criticism of the "Bombay Chronicle" with a view to see how far his criticism is germane to the matter.

Had the "Bombay Chronicle" thoughtfully perused Colonel Luard's preface, and the author's own introduction, he would have been spared the trouble of calling the Indore Census Officer as a 'statistical prodigy', a statistical genius, his staff as ridiculous and his work an 'authority' on the subject. The author has himself admitted that "I do not pretend to say that the statistics I have collected are quite complete and accurate, that the modes and forms are all that are desirable and that they cover all the necessary field of statistics or that they do not contain any unessential and impracticable statistics. The circumstances under which they have been collected have to be taken into consideration. There was such a short time at my disposal, such an inadequate and untrained staff, and added to this there were the conservatism and superstitions of the people who are extremely loath to give out real statistics and look upon any enquiry of this nature with an amount of suspicion that is almost impossible to overcome in the beginning. I must also confess that I am not an expert statistician," and so on. So also Colonel Luard has said that the work like others of its kind could not be perfect, but that it may be safely taken as a sound basis for examination and discussion.

It cannot be believed that so important a paper as the "Times of India" did not take the imperfections of the work into consideration. It has not, so far as one can read between the lines of remarks which appeared on the subject in the "Times of India", taken Mr. Rahalker's figures as an authority and challenged, as it were, the beloved two rupee a month-income-theory of the "Chronicle." A more charitable and impartial view of the remarks of the "Times of India" should not fail to reveal that by drawing the attention of the readers to "the different story which comes from Indore," the "Times" has meant nothing more than that (to go so far as to believe that the remarks do contain a sting for the orthodox believers) one should not be orthodox in his beliefs about such important economic questions, that one should be prepared to approach with an open and a fair mind towards results however contrary to our old dear beliefs. In other words, the "Times" has merely, to speak in Colonel Luard's words, taken Mr. Rahalker's figures as a basis for examination and discussion; there is nothing to indicate in the remarks of the "Times" that they have taken these figures as an authority.

Mr. Rahalker's source of information as regards the figure of Rs. 53 per head is, undoubtedly, Professor Basu of the Holker College, but the latter derives his authority direct from the Director of Statistics with the Government of India are conveniently matter if the official statistics published by the Government of India are conveniently not regarded as authoritative. For our part, we cannot have better authority, notwithstanding all the imperfections of that Department. There can be no meaning in believing that the Director of Statistics would purposely so manipulate the figures of income per head of population in India as to appreciate them phenominally high To believe so is absurd, though there are some who believe so.

As regards the figures of income of other countries published in the report, the author appears to have taken them on trust from the "Modern Review" and cannot vouchsafe, therefore, for their correctness. Be they true or false, they cannot, however, prove or disprove the correctness of the figures of income per head in India as they are based on a separate authority. The argument of the "Bombay Chronicle", therefore, that Mr. Rahalker's figures are not worth the paper on which they are written etc., is a 'remarkable' piece of reasoning. Such kind of reasoning, though it may serve its own purpose, in the field of politics, and may, therefore, be justifiable on grounds of political expediency, has certainly no room in the domain of science where nothing but truth should prevail.

As regards the staff also, the "Chronicle" has taken a paragraph and explained it without its context. Does he require to be told that all these statistics were collected along with the Census of population, that the same staff of 10,000 enumerators who went from house to house to colect the figure of population colected the figures of income from house to house, that the same Supervisers supervised the work and that the only work which this special staff did was to collate and tabulate the information so collected and that this special staff referred to by the "Bombay Chronicle" was subsequently strengthened by 10 more clerks. Needless to say, that many of the other statistics relating e.g. to hospitals, education, etc., were received almost in a ready form from the Department concerned, so that when one comes to the net work which this staff had to do, one realises that the staff was, if not quite sufficient, and up-to the mark as has been frankly admitted by the Census Officer himself in his introductory remarks, tolerably good to do the work on hand. Moreover, the Census Officer had the ready assistance of staff of other departments in Government who were willing to co-operate in the completion of this work and it will be no exaggeration to say that the sum total of the help received unofficially from the other Government staff, probably exceeded the direct help of the staff mentioned in the report.

The author of the report, Mr. Rahalker, may be ignorant of the works of eminent authorities quoted by the "Chronicle," but that does not detract from the value of the work. His *primary* object was to find out the income per head of the population of the Holker State. This he got by means of house to house inquiry. True it is, that people do not like to tell their real incomes. Some fear the income tax rules, others do not like to be known as poor, others there are who do not like to be known as very wealthy and then there are others who have no idea of their real incomes. There is no income tax in the State and people know full well that the tax is not likely to be imposed in the near future. They have no fear, therefore, on this score to reveal their true income. As regards others, the statistical law of error would operate and the errors might be taken to neutralize one another. Some would exaggerate and others depreciate their incomes so that in the end, we may depend on the results as approximately correct. Mr. Rahalker's figures of income per capita in the Holker State, therefore, should be taken as approximately correct.

As regards the correctness of figures of income of other countries, it is needless to say that he takes them on trust from the authorities quoted by him but believes that those from whom he has taken them have valid authorities of their own.—Yours, etc.

S. V. KANUNGO.

Indore, 13th December, 1922.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala and Tikasaheb paid a visit to the Hindu University. The Maharaja was pleased with the progress and increased the permanent annual donation of the Kapurthala Darbar to the University.

MILL STORES

Jan. 5.

Practically the market kept quiet. No important fluctuations have been noticeable in any commodity. The trend of prices has been on a downward movement in the last week. Egyptian Heads have been quoted at Rs. 1-14-0 and Reeds at Rs. 0-5-0. Home offers have slightly easier during the week. Bandings and Fillets have witnessed neither any animated demand not worth noticing fluctuations. Inquiry kept quite small. Among Bobbins, Japanese Rovings had comparatively better demand which are quoted at Rs. 29-8-0 per gross Ring Rabbeth and weft pirns vary largely in prices according to the size and quality. Conical pirn 5" Varnished changed hands at Rs. 5-12-0 per gross. Other varieties of Bobbins have had nothing more worth noticing. Quotations are as under :—

Healds Rs. 1-14-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 10 (18 oz).
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-14-0 (16 oz).
Clearer Cloth Rs. 5-12-0
Sizing Flannel Rs. 5. (72")
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4-6-0. (62).
Oldham Bandings Rs. 1-1-6.
Kenion Bandings Rs. 1-15-0.
Lambeth Ropes Rs. 2-0-0.
Slubbing Bobbin Rs. 29-0-0.
Roving Bobbin Rs. 29
Conical Pirn 5" Rs. 5-10-0.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 29th Dec 1922.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25,00,000
Capital paid up		5,62,50,0 0
Reserve		4,11,89,000
Public Deposits		14,01,93,000
Other Deposits		56,89,42,000
Loans against securities per contra		88,50,00
Sundries		1,41, 6, 00
	Rupees ..	82,00,40,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities		8,51,34,000
Other authorized Securities under the Act		1,25,63,000
Loans		19,1 ,98,000
Cash Credits		28,77,45,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		5,22,23,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		21,99,000
Bullion		
Dead Stock		2,50,95,000
Sundries		76,70, 00
Balances with other Banks ..		4,28,000
		66,62,55,000
Cash		15,4 ,80,000
	Rupees ..	82,00, 0,000

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Madras Government have issued an order drawing the attention of criminal courts to the rules framed under the Prisons Act concerning the treatment of special division prisoners. Under these rules the Court may propose inclusion in the special division prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment who are of superior status in education and habits of life than the general run of prisoners, consideration being made of the nature of the r offence, while sending their recommendation. The Court must give its reason in writing, but the final decision will rest with Government.

Open Letter To Municipal Councillors and all concerned.

Gentlemen,

In addressing you as members of the Municipal Corporation Etc., Etc. May we very briefly draw your attention to an invention for the absolute and infallible control of the speed limit of Motor Vehicles. Claims for this device are :—

1. Fitted to a car or lorry it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speed limit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit.
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the Vehicle under proper control.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly
5. Saves life.
6. Saves Rate-payers money on Road repairs.
7. Cannot be tampered with by unscrupulous persons.
8. Automatically makes a more careful class of driver.

If you are interested, on behalf of general public, the undersigned place themselves unreservedly at your service for demonstration and absolute proof of their claims. Failing to prove the claims set forth the inventors hold themselves liable to pay anv named charity the sum of Rs. 10,000.

We are Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. TRAFFORD, Manager,
The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Company.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. m
Tu	9	m 7 3	20 7	9	m 6 6	11
		10 54	28 7		10 48	27
W	10	m 4 11	27 6	10	m10 5	17 11
		17 7	25 9		22 49	20 3
Th	11	m 5 12	26 8	11	m12 4	17 9
		18 36	25 10		.. ..	77
F	5	m 0 39	30 0	5	m 6 45	77
		13 33	27 6		18 27	76
S	30	m 7 54	25 1	30	m 2 20	99
		9 37a	26 4		2 33a	72
M	1	m 9 41	25 10	1	m 4 7	22
		22 53	28 2		16 54	27

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.917 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	66.7
Dew Point	62.4
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.660
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4
Maximum temperature of Air ..	83.2
Minimum temperature of Air ..	66.9
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	E,WNW,NE
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	117 miles.

Mhatre's Art STUDIO.

BHIMSEN."

By SHAMRAO G. MHATRE.

Works in Marble and Bronze Statuary both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliva. Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. G.A./67.

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THE SPIRIT OF KHADDAR

BY DR. P. C. RAY.

The ideal and the attainment of 'Swaraj' have been so intimately associated with the "Khadder Message" of Mahatma Gandhi that at a time like the one we are passing through, when Khaddar stands almost discredited as a means of attaining national freedom, I, as one who has worked for the spread and continuity of Khaddar, feel obliged to make a few observations on this very important point. Little over a year ago when I first took upon myself the task of popularising Khaddar, I confess I did not appreciate the spirit of Khaddar in all its bearings till a few months later. At first I remonstrated, argued, and had the matter counter argued by my pupils and friends, as is my wont; and slowly came to me the vision of what Khaddar really stands for. And before going farther, I can make this remark that it stands for a simple and truthful life, a life which is lived on the basis of honest toil, a life in which work is its own wages. Those of our countrymen who believed in Khaddar merely as a political weapon soon found that it means more, it means a whole life-time. At first, it would appear, our regard for Khaddar originated from its antiquity, then it was felt that it meant boycott of foreign goods, till now to all who have been able to separate the chaff from the grain, it means the only thing we should do for the economic salvation of our country. There have been sincere workers who have of late given expression to feelings of disappointment at Khaddar not having been able to give us Swaraj in the course of twelve months. To them the reply is, have we all of us really and truly spun and woven as Mahatmaji insisted upon, and then found it wanting? If we are disposed to regard Khaddar as a political weapon only, have we given it a fair trial?

If, on the other hand we regard it from the point of view of a real constructive national programme, there ought not to be any abatement of enthusiasm in this direction provided, of course, we are satisfied as to its utility and feasibility. I confess I do not understand work, economics, but I can safely say from direct experience of the village life of Bengal, that a pair of Khaddar spun and woven at home by the peasant or his spouse in their leisure-hours out of the cotton that he grows around his humble dwelling, means a morsel of rice more for his child and a bolder face to meet his creditor with. These necessaries that one would have to buy at a town-market, he can find at home, cost free, if only he would train himself to the habit of usefully employing his off-minutes. These off-minutes by themselves have no economic value; no mill-owner or factory magnate would pay for them, but at the end of the year, the tiller of the soil finds, to his happiness, that he is no longer naked. I am told people living in towns have already to live at such a high pressure that they have no spare moments to speak of. I do believe there are a few whose business of life is so exacting that it does not leave any convenient period for spinning; but without any great error, I can make the observation that with most of us in towns, this argument does not hold good. The chronic want of the middle-class gentlemen whether in villages or towns, is often to be traced to the shortage of clothing and other outfits. If such men did take to Khaddar even as a matter of necessity, I am sure much of their domestic miseries would come to an end, and chill penury that wrecks most homes, would disappear. The question of townspeople does not arise to any great extent as 95 per cent. of the people of the country live in villages. The latter must work out their salvation in spite of their richer brothers in cities, and in the great sweep of nations and nationalities endeavouring to come abreast of the times, the greater truth still remains.

A bold peasantry, a country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be suplied.

It is necessary, therefore, to understand clearly our nation-building programme; and indeed on our definitely appreciating the ideal we desire to attain, will depend the trend of our activities. The significance of this, if properly realised, will help to clarify confused political issues, and the present wrangling over Council-entry or non-entry, will appear altogether profitless. I am not a student of politics but such politics as has been thrust upon me, has given me the impression that Bismarck spoke the plainest truth when he made his celebrated utterance that politics is the science of opportunism. The result of carrying on politics on principles of opportunism has given cause for thinking. If a diplomat were to lay bare his thoughts he would have to say first that in politics they do not recognise boundaries, which amounts to saying that political ethics is different from ethical ethics. The Non-Co-operation movement, if it means anything but political expediency without the moral significance which, I hold, it implies, is no better than the science of opportunism, and as such loses all its distinctiveness and ceases to be the fitting message of the greatest soul alive at the present moment. With Khaddar as I understand it—and that is what I stand for—the idea of political expediency is not associated. But so firmly do I believe in it as a source of strength, moral fitness and economic salvation for—the masses, that if autonomy did come I am afraid we could not receive it and work it to our credit, without such a clear proof of our national fitness.

Khaddar stands for the habit of industry, for a deeper and significant type of national organisation and in fact for a democracy without the venom of envy. Even if non-co-operation were ever interpreted differently, the Khaddar movement should stand on its own moral and economic ground. This economics as I have already mentioned, is somewhat different from the economics of the share-market or the bourse. I do not care whether Bombay suffers or Japan or Manchester wins, but as a man, I have the right to spin and weave, and that is to my well-being. The Prophet's dowry to his daughter was a spinning wheel and a grinding stone; and she that spins the longest yarn said Mahomet, is the most virtuous woman.

Some have observed that Khaddar stands for retrogression of culture and art. If to try and be independent of others is want of culture, I for one, a thousand times welcome it. As to art let me just point out that the Dacca muslin was not a mill product. I have seen real work of art coming out of the Charka, the like of which would be a wonder to the most finished machinery, and let me add that the most well intentioned industrialist will only end by taking away bread from a couple of hundred men for every machinery that he installs. Mills have limits and limitations as all human institutions have, but over milling ends by trying to find a dumping market for unconscionable profiteering. It is in this way the international question of policy is opened up and with it the endless complexities and superfluities of modern life. Where a proper appreciation of the limit of machine and manual labour fails, there come up the prosperity of the few and the wretched degeneration of the many. This inequality stands out so boldly and almost shamelessly to-day that even those who some years ago had reached their utmost mental and moral degeneration in believing that they deserved no better treatment than was accorded to them, have begun to realise their unmerited lot and have made a stand against capitalism. As long as capital was sympathetic, humane and personal, in its relation with those it employed, the conflict of to-day did not exist; but large syndicates and trusts have made such personal relationship impossible, and in fact, there is so much of organisation that the human element is practically absent in them. This points to the salubrious influence that cottage industries alone can exert in upholding the labouring classes. There the gentleman employer makes his living along with his employee, and his clubs and recreations are often not without his men. The underlying current of democracy in such village organisations is sweetened by the useful patronage of the master, and even to-day the new cult has made it possible for a master and his chauffeur to weave out of the same loom. This is an instance I know of. The far-reaching effect this Plebeian movement is to rehabilitate the brotherhood we lost in the vortex of a fundamentally wrong conception of civilisation. Times without number have I tried to differentiate between true culture and civilisation with its puffs and perfumes and never have I felt the need of appreciating this difference greater than to-day. In the absence of a proper perspective of life and living, Science has been abused by the state and the capitalist. This abuse has given rise to what passes by the name of civilisation, leading to a destruction of real culture. While I make this statement, I do not for a moment believe in idle philosophy; there must be a continued struggle in the individual or nation to reach its ideal, but with the absence of nervousness and artificial stimulants that so characterise the West to-day. Such a state of activity cannot be for the good of man. The work or struggle that is going on in the circulatory system, is hardly even felt by us, but sure as anything so long as we are alive, it goes on for our benefit.

In all our efforts, therefore, we should try and discern what is good for us as a whole and what is good for us in part. Artificial stimulas leads, ultimately to overstrung nerves, and will end like Dr. Jenkin's pearls. Such is the effect of the civilisation which is still manifestly spreading over the world; but the time for crying halt has arrived.

If we review the condition of labour and recreation in villages, we cannot help feeling that for 3 or 4 or at the most 5 months, the cultivator has his fullest occupation; for the rest of the year, he is appallingly idle, and that is just the time for spinning, weaving or other collateral occupation. The effect of this is so wholesome on the individual (as also on the nation) that it immediately raises him above poverty, and affords him the opportunity of acquiring culture through education which is a duty we owe, no less than the continuity of species, to the ever-evolving mother Nature. Our occupations of life are interdependent; Khaddar, whilst clothing us, gives occupation to the village blacksmith, the carpenter, the dyer, the spinner, the carder, and many others in its train. The pernicious middle man in such a village organisation disappears, and even if we have to pay more for a pair of Khaddar, the money remains in the country and contributes to the well-being of the nation as a whole, and establishes a fundamentally sound economic condition in villages.

Khaddar is so intimately connected with agricuture, that I cannot conclude before I have at least, touched upon the very important point, the feeding capacity of our lands. It has sometimes been pointed out that by returning to agriculture we shall soon realise that it requires to be relieved, as there is not enough bread for all of us in the land. But statistics tell a different story altogether. In Bengal alone there are 10 crores and 60 lakhs bighas of arable land, of which 6 crores and 25 lakhs bighas are under cultivation. Yet we have not enough to eat and famines are almost annually our guests! Science which in the hands of the state and the capitalist has of late been employed for the most inhuman of purposes, would fulfil its function better by discovering means of increasing the out-turn of the land, and we in the tropics at any rate, could look forward to the unbounded current energy of the Sun to help us in the struggle of life. Some 36 years ago while I was a student at Edinburgh, it was the ceaseless refrain of the speeches of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the representative of sooty Birmingham, one the most industrially advanced towns in England, that the time had come when we must cry halt and revert to the idyllic life of old England, with "3 acres and a cow" for every tiller of the soil. The late war has also taught England to realise the truth of Chamberlain's view and the cry "back to the land" is universal. Like the great Ciamacian, I could say with a pardonable degree of national pride, that when the coal fields of the frigid West would be no more, its mills and machineries would stop with all its tinsel of civilisation, and to re-light the torch, it will have to again apply to the East, the land of sunshine.—"The Indian Review."

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A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy. He has been fed on Glaxo, and I think it has assisted nature in a wonderful way."

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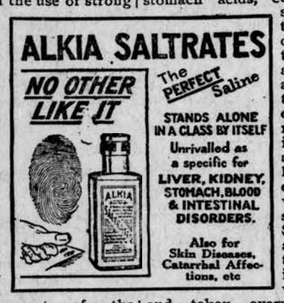
If a drug is so powerful that a few grains will irritate the liver or bowels to violent convulsive action, it is powerful enough to do other even less desirable things. It is like whipping a tired horse, and the use of strong cathartic stimulants can only be followed by weakening reactions which call for constantly stronger doses. Greasing the intestines by dosing with oils which hasten the passage of food but prevent the thousands of absorbent glands from acting upon it to extract nourishment is another common but very serious mistake. Like any other filter, the liver should be thoroughly flushed out and cleansed occasionally. It secretes about one and three-quarter pints of bile daily. Any congestion or obstruction of the ducts and consequent derangement of the bile flow will give rise to one or more of such troubles as biliousness, headaches, lassitude, stomach trouble, rheumatism, skin diseases, coated tongue, fetid breath and a host of other disorders, some of them seldom attributed to a disordered liver. Call body poisons whatever you like, germs, microbes, bacilli, toxins, uric or stomach acids, etc., etc., but they are all simply impurities, and form the primary cause of most diseases. Few will doubt the truth of this, but if any sufferer from the above ailments does feel sceptical, he can easily get rid of his doubts and his ailments at the same time by introducing the necessary alkaline elements into the liquid he drinks. These elements are easily provided. Simply get a small supply of refined Alkia Saltrates compound from any chemist. A pinch of this should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour or other taste can possibly be detected. Also it cannot upset or irritate even the most delicate stomach.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REPRESENTATION OF INDIA ABROAD.

AN OPEN LETTER TO INDIAN STATESMEN.

(BY ROBERT M. BUCK,
Editor, The "New Majority.")

I take the liberty of addressing this letter to the Indian statesmen because I am interested in the cause of human freedom and I have special interest in the question of Indian freedom, being a member of the National Advisory Council of the Friends of Freedom for India, which has done so much to acquaint the American public with the Indian situation. India should have its freedom and there cannot be any valid argument against it. Human freedom is sacred. All love it. The Indian people love it. They must have it and will have it sooner or later. But if India is to attain her goal of freedom, it must come through her own efforts, supported by international public opinion. No one, particularly no worker for Indian freedom, can afford in this twentieth century to think lightly of the value of international public opinion. England knows its value and for that reason she is using it to the limit to maintain her hold upon India. She is using it in an effort to control and direct American public opinion in her favor and against the aspirations of the Indian people. In this campaign Great Britain is using American, English and Indian propagandists in America. Professor Horne performed brilliant anti-Indian propaganda in American universities. This year Professor Van Tyne of the University of Michigan, who was the guest of the Government of India and who went there at the Indian Government's request, is working cleverly, writing anti-Indian articles in American journals and addressing American clubs. Then there are Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Rustamjee, Mr. Wadia and many others, doing this pro-imperial-British work. Great Britain is so afraid that the American public will learn the real situation in India that it refused to vise the passport of Professor Clarence Skinner of Tufts College, who wanted to go to India for a year and study Indian conditions. Professor Skinner is known to be pro-Gandhi. Dr. Sudhindra Bose, lecturer in political science at the University of Iowa, an American citizen, wanted to go to India after sixteen years of absence from his native land, to see his old mother, but he was refused permission to enter India. These are but two of a multitude of similar cases.

The work of spreading truth about cause can be carried on effectively in a foreign country only through organizations which are supported by the intelligent public of that land. The Friends of Freedom for India in America have been carrying on this work so successfully that Mr. Srinivas Shastri wanted the Indian Government to spend money in America to counteract the enlightenment of American public opinion concerning India. Mr. Shastri kept quiet when he came to America this year, because he was promptly challenged to public debate by the Friends of Freedom for India and particularly by Mr. Taraknath Das.

So long as India has so little money to spend outside and so few able leaders can be spared to go abroad at the present stage of political evolution, we of the Friends of Freedom for India wish respectfully to advance a suggestion of the following minimum programme for foreign work:

1. Truth about Indian aspirations to be spread in the countries (the United States of America, Japan and Germany) upon whose support the British Government depends to carry on her international programme of world empire.

2. Truth about India to be spread in the nations which will be forced to be antagonistic to Great Britain because of their selfish interest and world conditions (France Russia, Italy, China, Turkey and others).

3. Truth about India to be spread in the countries like Sweden, Switzerland and Spain, which influence world opinion from a neutral standpoint.

It is needless to add that the work in various countries should be carried on in the same efficient way that characterizes the efforts of the British embassies. The method of work in each country will vary with the varying conditions found to exist. This cannot be formulated beforehand and can only be planned after careful study of the conditions and interests of each nation concerned. Thus, the first important thing regarding the work of spreading truth about India might well be to have in India a board of Foreign Affairs in connection with the All-Indian National Congress, with experts knowing the conditions of various lands and they should work through reliable agents or organizations or workers already established in these various lands. For American work I take the liberty of suggesting that proper recognition be given to all organizations working for India, particularly the Friends of Freedom for India, which has aroused in America general interest in the question of India. For instance, it is not only established in various important centres of America, but it has represented India before numerous organizations, with combined membership of millions of members. As an example, one of its chief workers, Mr. Taraknath Das, during the present month (November) is scheduled to address more than a dozen meetings in such influential places as Hull house, Chicago, and in the cities of Milwaukee, Michigan City, Cincinnati, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Dayton and Harrisburgh and then he will be in Washington and also in New York., Boston, Detroit and Cleveland.

On the whole it should not be forgotten that England does not much care what you say about her as long as it is within the British Empire, but she is supersensitive about world public opinion, because she lives upon the goodwill of other nations and utilizes other nations for herself. Therefore, it seems to me that the most effective foreign work would be outside of the British Empire and that it would best be entrusted to tried individuals who know foreign countries and have worked for India for years in those lands. Recognition of these workers and bodies by the Congress and resolutions thanking such organizations as the American Federation of Labour and others which are in sympthy with Indian freedom, would be of great aid. Special recognition would be appropriate to American publicists like William Randolph Hearst, Professor Robert Morse Lovett, of the "New Republic", Dr. Norman Thomas of the "Nation," and Mr. B. W. Huebsch of the "Freeman." Reciprocity and friendly relations with other nations outside the British Empire could thus be cultivated and this might force the British, through self-interest, to pay more attention to the just demands of the Indian people.

MAVAL DACOIETY CASE.

Almost simultaneously with the Maroal Dacoity was committed a Dacoity at Maval, both by daredevil fire-eating gang of Pathan robbers. In both the cases some of the most "wanted" accomplices have escaped capture and the valuable booty carried off has not been recovered, although both the Bombay and the District police turned all the Pathan money lending rookeries and chummeries within their areas inside out.

The proceedings and result of the Marol case have been fully reported by the press.

In the Maval Dacoity although eight Pathans had taken part, only three men could be arrested who were placed on trial before Mr. Sane, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury.

Briefly the prosecution story was that the complainant Soomant Yeshwant Bandsare was a contractor in the Development Department at Maval, near Chanbur (via Ghatkopar). He had a *chowki* of his own where he also lived. There was a Pathan watchman in his service, who had come to know that his master had brought home the sum of Rs. 2,000 for making certain disbursements and he was tempted to rob this money, and as he could not singly do this he communicated the news and his mind to another man and between them they organized a band of eight Pathans to raid the contractor's quarters. To facilitate their work they availed themselves of the services of a Pathan motor driver by the name of Kamaldine who resided at Sankli Street, Byculla. In the day time the driver was shown the road from Bombay to Maval and the plan being supposed to be fully hatched the gang raided the contractor's quarters at night and without much ado put the proposition quite bluntly before him: "Your money or your life." The contractor fearing violence quite meekly handed the keys to the robbers who ransacked the house and fled away in the motor car. The poor fleeced victim repaired to the Ghatkopar Police Station where he lodged his complaint. Only three arrests were made.

In the case of accused No. 1 the jury brought in unanimous verdict of guilty and he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, while the jury found accused Nos. 2 and 3 not guilty by a majority of 4 to 1 and they were acquitted and discharged.

INDIA COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu who is arriving to-day from England left this country in August last, barely 5 months back. At a time when the Secretary of State for India is adopting reactionary measures in favour of the Services, and when the affairs about the Kenya Indians have reached a critical stage in the Colonial office, the absence of the moderating influences in the Whitehall augurs no good to the interests of this country.

One Indian member of the India Council is already here serving on the Inchcape Committee, and the absence of another from his post of duty leads one to ask whether the appointment of old men who cannot stand the rigours of the English climate and who are back number in politics is advisable.—Yours, etc.

BALWANTRAO MARATHE.

Jan, 5.

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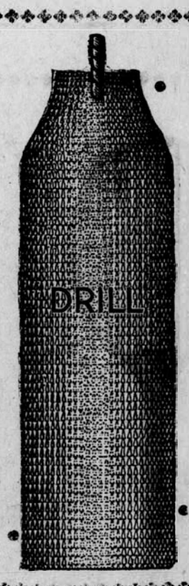

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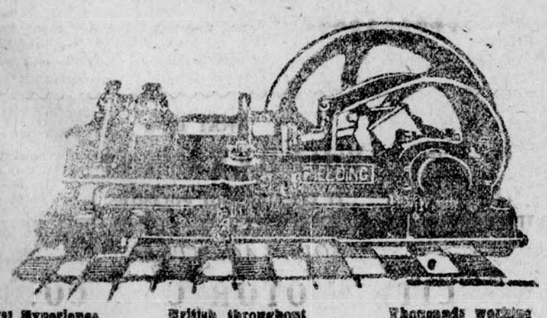

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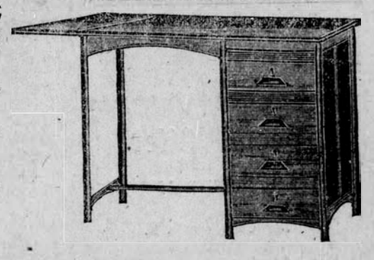

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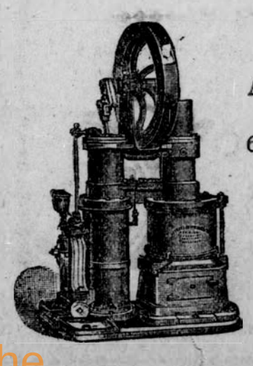

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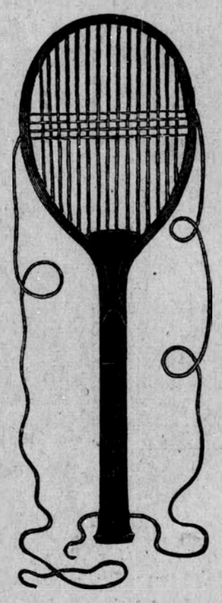

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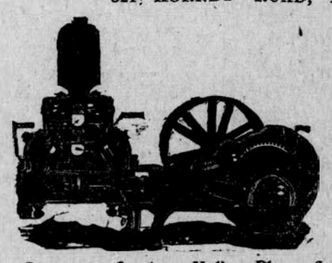

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